The Hongkong Telegraph.

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ANGLO-FRENCH DIFFERENCES.

A Diplomatic Conflict?

(Reuter's Service.)

London, January 31.

The difficulties of holding the Genoa Conference are emphasised by the French Press to-day. It is declared that the negotiations on the subject of the programme have developed such differences among the Allies that a postponement is likely, at least till after Easter.

The French view is that the problems of immediate interest between the Allies should be settled before the immense and remote question of European reconstruction is undertaken.

The *Oeuvre* goes so far as to declare that the Anglo-French conversations have become a diplomatic conflict. It accuses Mr. Lloyd George, in his speech of January 21, of precipitating the conflict, which he prophesies will become bitter.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

Former Hongkong Governor's Suggestions.

London, January 31.

Sir Frederick Lugard, in a letter to the *Times*, expresses the opinion that an extension of self-government is the best remedy for the unrest in India. He suggests that the boundaries of well-ordered and loyal native States should be extended as largely as possible and the native dynasties be reinstated where possible. This would not involve any reversal of policy. The machinery of the Government of India Act would continue to operate, though the area to which it would be applicable would be gradually curtailed, while the Council of Prince might form the basis of a Federation on similar lines to that of Malaya.

AUSTRALIAN COMMERCIAL POLICY.

"A Western Nation with an Eastern Trade Outlook."

London, January 31.

Sir Joseph Cook, interviewed by Reuter, expressed a wish to cultivate cordial relations between Australia and the other Dominions, also the Far East, concerning which Sir Joseph emphasised the efforts being made by Australia to develop new channels of trade. One Trade Commissioner had been in the East for two years and another had just been appointed. Australia was looking East for the disposal of many of its manufactures. Apart from greater consumption of raw products, which was gradually and surely taking place he described Australia as a Western nation with an Eastern trade outlook.

[Sir Joseph Cook, formerly Australian Naval Minister and Acting Premier, has been appointed the Commonwealth High Commissioner in London.]

THE SHANTUNG RAILWAY PROBLEM.

Definite Settlement Expected To-day.

Washington, January 31.

The basis of the Shantung settlement is understood to be a plan supported by President Harding providing that China pay for the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway in Treasury notes, and that Japanese experts be retained in the operating personnel during the period of payment. It was announced that the delegates would meet again to-morrow to work out the remaining details.

Dr. Wellington Koo stated that a final definite settlement will be announced before to-morrow evening.

FRENCH TRADE IN 1921.

Increase in Weight, Decrease in Value, of Exports.

London, January 31.

The official returns of French trade for 1921 show: imports Fr. 23,548,000,000 compared with Fr. 19,904,000,000 in 1920; exports Fr. 21,553,000,000 compared with Fr. 26,894,000,000. The imports totalled 37,973,000 tons compared with 50,531,000 tons, and the exports 16,001,000 tons compared with 12,855,000 tons.

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE.

The Claim of Women.

Christiania, January 31.

The National Council of Norwegian Women has submitted a proposal endorsed by the President of the Storthing that the Nobel Peace Prize for 1922 be given to the International Council of Women.

MORE NON-CO-OPERATIONIST ARRESTS.

Women Among the Speakers.

Calcutta, January 31.

The police dispersed a Non-Co-operation meeting, at which the speakers included Bengalee and Punjabi ladies, and arrested 108 men.

THE GERMAN CABINET.

New Foreign Minister Appointed.

Berlin, January 31.

Dr. Rathenau has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. He succeeds the Chancellor (Herr Wirth) who has been acting Foreign Minister.

THE CONSPIRACY TO KILL SARWAT PASHA.

Twenty-one Arrests.

Cairo, January 31.

So far there have been 21 arrests in connection with the conspiracy to kill Sarwat Pasha.

(Other Telegrams on Pages 3 and 5.)

DR. RATHENAU,

the new German Foreign Minister.

AN AMAH'S DUTIES.

Wouldn't Sweep the Carpet.

That she refused to sweep the carpet of his dining room was the complaint brought into Mr. J. R. Wood's Court this morning against an amah by Mr. William Curtiss, manufacturer, of No. 18 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

In defence of the charge, which was that of refusing to obey the lawful orders of her employer, the amah, who appeared to be considerably upset, said that she was engaged solely to the laundry work, and that the sweeping of carpets did not come within her duties.

Mr. Curtiss said that until the 23rd. December last, when he had occasion to dismiss the cook and house coolie, the defendant was willing to do anything, from washing the clothes and scrubbing the floors to cleaning the windows. She did not have to make the bedding.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of $2.

When it was indicated that the amah had not the money to pay the fine, and would have to take the alternative sentence of two days' hard labour, a European gentleman whose compassion was moved at the sight of the weeping woman, took upon himself to pay in this amount on her behalf.

CHINA COAST OFFICERS.

Latest Appointments.

Mr. D. D. Richards, from reserve, has gone second officer, Poyang.

Mr. H. Stephen has been appointed second officer, Chenan

Mr. J. L. Manthie, chief engineer, Sunning, has gone chief engineer, Sinkiang.

Mr. A. B. McEwan, third engineer, Poyang, is on leave.

Mr. J. Brackenbridge, third engineer, Hsin Peking, has gone third engineer, Poyang.

Captain S. Stephen of the Tuckwo, is on leave.

Captain J. M. Wright, from leave, has gone master, Tuckwo.

Mr. L. F. Raks, chief officer, Taishun, has gone chief officer, Hsin Kiangteen.

Mr. J. M. Crawford, second officer, Hsin Kiangteen, has gone second officer, Taishun.

Mr. F. Moore, from leave, has gone third engineer, Irene.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

A Strike Suggestion.

Sir,

I would suggest that a Corps of voluntary workers be started here on the same lines as the one started at Home during the railway strike.

Unless prompt action is taken, the situation may become rather serious as our food supply will certainly suffer if the strike continues. The Services might also be asked to help.

Yours etc.

G. W. S.

Hongkong, Feb. 1, 1922.

STRIKE DEVELOPMENTS.

ARRESTS AT SHANGHAI FOR INTIMIDATION.

ALL HONGKONG TRANSPORT WORKERS INVOLVED.

Stern Official Warning Issued.

Interesting news is to hand from our Shanghai correspondent regarding the latest effects of the strike, both there and in Swatow. His message runs:—

Shanghai, February 1.

Three Chinese have been arrested and will be charged at the Mixed Court to-morrow with intimidating shipping agents attempting to hire Shanghai Chinese to take the place of the Hongkong strikers.

It is reported here that Swatow seamen have joined in the strike, and reports are current of the possibility of a breakdown in the Shanghai-Swatow trade.

Shipping agents here have been unsuccessfully active during the holidays in trying to get men to ship to Hongkong.

Latest Local Position.

The strike is no longer a seamen's strike. It has developed into a transport strike. The tally men on all the steamers and in the godowns came out yesterday; while the coal coolies gave notice this morning of their intention to "down tools" to-morrow morning. There are something like 2,000 coal coolies involved and probably, including seamen, cargo coolies, coal coolies, tally men and stevedores, some 20,000 men are on strike or ready to go.

No cargo to speak of is being worked. The N.Y.K. steamer Kaga Maru, which arrived from Calcutta with a big cargo of hemp, loaded 4,000 bags of hemp on deck into lighters, but she was unable to get the cargo in the holds moved and she leaves to-day with some Hongkong cargo still on board. The Kashmir and Kashgar were both able to leave to-day, as was a Jardine vessel, while five vessels left yesterday. The Seamen's Union people are pleased to suggest that the vessels which have left are not going far and that their leaving the harbour is a bluff. That, like much of the "information" supplied by the Union is quite untrue. The Union case cannot be greatly bettered by falsehoods so ridiculous.

A Stern Warning.

The following proclamation was issued last evening:—

Translation.

Hallifax, S. C. A., in the matter of a notification:—

The present strike of the Seamen is the business of the Seamen's Union only. The Government had already promised to make full enquiry into the grievances of the seamen and to appoint arbitrators to settle the matter, so that justice could be done to both parties. However, the Seamen's Union did not obey the advice and instructions, but continued their strike. Indeed they have neither feeling nor reason. The Government has never failed sympathetically to deal with and redress the grievances of any workman. Now though the seamen are not right, the Government has not ceased to be ready to appoint arbitrators to consider and to see that they are dealt with fairly in the matter of the demand for an increase. The shipowners have agreed to the arbitration. However, the Seamen's Union not only has no sincere desire to come to terms, but has also attempted to induce other Labour Associations to join the strike. It must be realised that such other associations have no grievance and in attempting recklessly to drag them into the trouble, the Seamen's Union has an eye to its interests only. The Union uses misleading arguments and intimidation to the general injury of the occupations of others, and to the general peace. The Government can by no means tolerate this. All labourers, merchants and people are hereby warned that they should carry on their proper occupation peaceably. The Government will surely give them full protection and they have no need to fear any danger. After this notice is issued, if anybody dares to mislead or intimidate any other person to strike, the Government will surely enforce the law in accordance with this notice, punish him severely and banish him. If anybody allows himself to be misled and strikes, he will not be allowed to remain in the Colony. The Heads and officers of all Labour Associations are hereby warned that they are held entirely responsible for any action on the part of their guilds. All should give due observance to this notice. This urgent special notice.

Dated 31st. January, 1922.

Growing Secretive.

The Union officials grow more uncommunicative as the strike proceeds. To-day they admitted to having "private news" which they were not disposed to give away. Beyond that they would say nothing.

The owners held a meeting yesterday and found themselves in agreement in holding out. They have made an offer of arbitration, which the Union officials claimed early in the strike was what they wanted, and they cannot humanly be expected to do more. The next move must come from Canton.

The number of ships in the harbour has gone up to 166 and the tonnage to 284,415. Nearly half the vessels and over half the tonnage are British—the totals being 82 and 153,363 respectively. The number of Chinese vessels is 36 and of Japanese 15.

The Tally Men's Farewell.

Like the cargo coolies, the tally men have issued a farewell notice. It is on much the same lines as that of the cargo coolies, except that it claims that the tallymen have got to "the root of the trouble." It says: With regard to the seamen's strike, of which there is no hope of an immediate settlement, we have traced the root of the trouble to the lack of consideration by the capitalists of the hardships of the labouring classes."

There are five steamers alongside the wharves at Kowloon, three of them Japanese. Up till yesterday Japanese vessels were able to load and unload cargo and proceed on their way. With the cargo coolies out, they are now held up like the others. A P. and O. advertisement announces that the Kashgar's Hongkong cargo will be carried on to Shanghai and will be returned to Hongkong when the strike is over.

The Food Situation.

Inevitably the prices of food are going up. Local meat is hardly available, but there is plenty of Australian meat on hand. We learn, indeed, that an extra large supply is due by the Changsha, which had not left Australia when the strike broke out and was able to secure an additional quantity on wired instructions being received from Hongkong. There need be no doubt that when the meat arrives it will be landed. A deal will depend upon the attitude of junk-owners whom the Union officials claim to be in sympathy with the strike. But statements by the Union officials are apt to be strongly tinged with what we may politely describe as optimism. If the food supply is curtailed the poorer classes will be the first to suffer.

DAY BY DAY.

Mr. Kuo Pingh Ho will speak on "Chinese Philosophy" to the Reading Circle at the Helena May Institute to-morrow morning, Thursday February 2nd, at 10.30 a.m. All are invited.—adv.

H. K. HOTEL MOTOR COACHES.

To Run Shortly.

The new motor coaches to be run by the Hongkong Hotel Company have arrived in the Colony and will soon be on the road, a *Telegraph* reporter was informed this morning.

There are six of the new coaches in all. They arrived on Monday by the s.s. Sutton Hall. Three have already been assembled and the other three are being fitted up at Kowloon and should be ready for trial trips by to-morrow. The new vehicles are the acme of luxury and refinement in every respect and are unlike anything seen in the Colony before. They are beautifully fitted up in every way and there is not much doubt that travelling in them will become popular.

The coaches are a White production, with a 40 h.p. engine, and built on the limousine style. The body is of Packard blue, with a black bonnet, and on each side of the car is painted the crest of the Hongkong Hotel. There is a leather covered roof and the sides are open, which will ensure a pleasant breeze in the hot weather and permit passengers to obtain a good view of the scenery. During rainy weather the sides can be closed by means of flaps with celluloid windows. The coaches seat twelve passengers and the driver, the passengers' entrance being at the back and a gangway running down the centre. There are five seats to hold two persons and two seats to hold one, and the whole interior of the car is upholstered in limousine style, which will make travelling in them as comfortable as in the usual touring car. The coaches are fitted with five electric dome lights and there are bells at the sides of the vehicles to stop the car when required. The coaches are well sprung and this combined with the 36 by 6 pneumatic tyres should give the maximum of travel comfort.

The coaches have been specially built to suit the Colony's roads the reporter was informed, but vehicles of a similar type are running in California and have proved very popular there. They run from San Francisco to the suburbs and some of them run as far as Los Angeles, a distance of two hundred miles.

It is not possible to state at present exactly what the fares will be.

It is also impossible to state definitely when the coaches will first appear publicly on the road, but it is hoped they will be ready by race week. Each seat is numbered, it may be mentioned, and intending passengers will always be able to reserve accommodation, and it will probably also be possible to get the car to stop *en route* at various points. The main idea of the new coaches is for passenger traffic between Hongkong and Repulse Bay, but they will probably be available for trips round the Island and will also run to and from Happy Valley when the races are on. A timetable will be issued shortly.

There will be no danger of the drivers speeding, because the vehicles are fitted with governors, which will prevent the coaches from being driven over a certain speed, probably twenty miles an hour.

There is to be an official run in about a week's time, when press representatives will be present, and it will then be possible to give further details.

RICH MEN'S SONS AS CLERGYMEN.

"Doubtless the clergy are poor," said the Rev. Samuel Moulsdale, principal of St. Chad's College, Durham. "But," he continued, "I think God intended the clergy to be poor. The worldy-wise would say that the Church was not a profession into which to send their sons if they were to get on." "God forbids that people should ever send their sons into the Church with such thoughts! We do not want them in the ministry. There are too many of them there already."

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.

Final Dividend of $3.

Subject to audit, the Directors of the Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., will at the forthcoming meeting of shareholders, to be held on Thursday, the 16th. February, recommend the following allocation of profits:

To pay a Final Dividend of $3.00 per share ...	$1,200,000.00
To place to Reserve Fund ...	25,000.00
To place to reserve for New Plant at Hok Un ...	250,000.00
To Bonus to Staff ...	35,000.00
To carry forward to credit of next year's account ...	100,617.80
	$1,610,617.80

PANGBOURNE NAUTICAL COLL.

Professor Kokeguchi, of the Japanese Government Nautical College, of Tokyo, was a recent visitor to the Nautical College at Pangbourne. Mr. Kokeguchi expressed himself as greatly impressed by the scheme of training being carried out at Pangbourne.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

A white bull terrier dog is missing.—Page 4.

Mr. H. A. Castro has assumed charge of the affairs of Messrs. H. A. Castro and Co.—Page 4.

The annual meeting of the Green Island Cement Company takes place on Febuary 16th.—Page 4.

An exceptional offer of Burberry coats is being made by Mr. J. T. Shaw.—Page 7.

At the Kowloon Theatre to-night the Kowloon Church Men's Association is holding a dance.—Page 12.

A furnished bungalow at Magazine Gap is to be let for 10 months from March 15th.—Page 4.

It is announced that in connection with the annual meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation a further meeting of the shareholders will be held at the same time and place. For particulars see page 4.

Golf and tennis balls are being advertised by Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co.—Page 3.

The Tenyo Maru into is going dry dock and consignees of cargo are given a special notice concerning the same on page 5.

The s.s. Benmohr has arrived from Europe and the customary notice to consignees is given on page 5.

Mr. C. Honkey has resigned from the Union Trading Company.—Page 4.

The Hongkong Theatre is showing "The Truth Wagon" to-night.—Page 12.

A special notice to consignees of cargo by the "Keystone State" and "Bay State" is given on page 4.

A modern four-roomed bungalow is to let at Cheung Chau Island.—Page 4.

Lammert's are selling a quantity of household furniture at the sale rooms on Tuesday next.—Page 4.

The Transfer Books of Messrs. Wiseman, Ltd., will be closed from Feb. 10th to Feb. 14th.—Page 4.

Special Race Week dances at the Repulse Bay Hotel are advertised on page 7.

Further bargains at Messrs. Lane, Crawford's sale are advertised on page 2.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 7½d.

The Weather.

2 p.m. Barometer—30.01. Temperature—66. Humidity—87.

Lighting-Up Time.

Lighting-up time to-day 6.12.

THE CATHEDRAL.

Meeting Of Seatholders

At yesterday's annual meeting of seatholders and subscribers of St. John's Cathedral, the chief topics were the deficit on the year's accounts and the question of introducing fans to replace the punkahs.

The Bishop of Victoria presided and was supported by Rev. H. Copley Moyle (the Chaplain), Rev. J. T. Holman (Assistant Chaplain), Hon. Dr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., Commodore Bowden Smith, Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin, Mr. J. Witchell, Mr. W. L. Pattenden (Hon. Secretary) and Mr. G. Hogg (Hon. Treasurer). There was a fair attendance, including Mrs. Severn, Mr. Justice Gompertz, Mr. R. Hancock, Dr. Saunders, Mr. N. L. Smith and Mr. M. E. F. Airey.

The Accounts.

Mr. Pattenden, after reading the minutes of the last meeting, drew attention to the fact that the exchange compensation on the Bishop's salary did not figure so largely as they had hoped and they had been obliged to call upon the guarantors.

The Bishop expressed his indebtedness to a number of business men and firms for their guarantee. He had not had an opportunity of expressing his thanks before and he wanted them to know how much he appreciated their action.

The Financial Statement was then presented by the Hon. Treasurer, who explained that there was a deficit of $5,000 odd. He mentioned that considerable expenditure had been incurred in connection with the fabric and he was hopeful there would be a saving of $10,000 on this item next year. Mr. Hogg referred to the munificent endowment given by Sir Paul Chater and the amount expected in interest from it next year. He estimated that at the end of next financial year they would make ends meet and no more. The Hon. Treasurer thanked the anonymous donor who had very generously contributed $10,000 towards the Cathedral Hall. His idea was that the Hall should be absolutely free of any charge on the Cathedral and the interest from this sum would go towards paying any expenses incurred in connection with the Hall.

On the proposition of Dr. Saunders, seconded by Mr. Justice Gompertz, the accounts were approved and adopted.

Assistant Chaplain's Fund.

Referring to the debit balance of $5,585, the Hon. Dr. Claud Severn said they had never been faced with such a large debit balance before. It was due, as the Treasurer had explained, to large sums spent in repairing the fabric. He desired to ask for authority from the meeting for the Church Body to pay off the debit balance, which really meant an overdraft at the Bank, out of the Assistant Chaplain's Fund. The balance to the credit of this Fund now amounted to $16,000, which was invested in Central Estate Debentures and bore interest at 6 per cent. They would remember that that Fund was raised before he went on leave in 1912. He started the idea of a Fund to pay the stipend of an Assistant Chaplain for three years and they reckoned a sum of about $1,000 would be required. While he was at home money came in towards the Fund and the then Governor (Sir Henry May), Sir Paul Chater and others came to the conclusion that the best plan would be to invest all the money subscribed and not to make it merely a Fund to pay the Assistant Chaplain for three years and then raise another Fund, if necessary, later. It was decided to invest the money and to use the interest to pay the stipend of the Assistant Chaplain. The investment yielded a sum of $1,960 every year. The Assistant Chaplain, when there had been one, had been paid out of the Cathedral Fund. Since the investment was made they had had the very munificent endowment from Sir Paul Chater; and, owing to heavy charges having come during the first two years of the Chater Fund, they found themselves with a debit of nearly $6,000 which should rightly be spread over a large number of years. It was not right that the whole expense of putting the Cathedral in thorough order should fall upon the funds of one or two years. It was therefore thought by the Church Body that they might use some of this endowment of $16,000 and pay off the overdraft and get themselves square so as to begin the New Year well. It was quite certain that later on, when the Chater Endowment Fund was converted into a dollar fund, they would get a much larger income than $10,000, probably $12,000 or $14,000. In conclusion the Hon. Dr. Severn proposed that the Church Body to be elected for the year 1922 be empowered to use so much of the Assistant Chaplain's Fund as they may require, not exceeding $16,000, to place the account on a proper footing.

Mr. W. Jackson seconded.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Office-bearers.

The meeting proceeded to the election of office bearers for the ensuing year, which resulted as under:

Lay members on Church Body: Hon. Dr. Claud Severn, Com. Bowden Smith, Mr. George Hogg, Mr. W. L. Pattenden, Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin and Mr. J. Witchell.

Hon. Auditor: Mr. J. B. Ross.

Diocesan Conference representatives: Mrs. Knight, Mrs. Cavaler, Dr. Saunders, Prof. Earle, Mr. Airey and Mr. W. Jackson.

The Bishop mentioned that the Conference would probably be held on the 14th March and spoke of its great usefulness, especially in connection with the Church at Macao which was dedicated on January 8th last.

Chaplain's Report.

The Cathedral Chaplain (the Rev. H. Copley Moyle) presented his annual report as follows:

As I have been home on leave for eight months during the past year, my report will be rather short. The first outstanding event of the year 1921 was the unveiling of our memorial to Hongkong men who had fallen in the great war. His Excellency the Governor unveiled the memorial on January 30th. The names are at present recorded temporarily in the porch of the Cathedral and a bronze tablet has been ordered, and we hope will shortly be here. It is being made by Messrs. William Morris and Sons, of Westminster.

On the following day, January 31st, this Cathedral Hall was opened by H. E. the Governor and last year's annual meeting was the first purpose for which it was used. It has already begun to be a great help in the Church work in this place. During the year some five concerts have been held and the hall was also a meeting-place for the Diocesan Conference last March. We have been trying to encourage the social side of Church life by the clergy being "at home" in the hall on Sunday afternoons between 5 and 6o'clock; and though, during the hot weather, it was necessary to abandon these "at homes," we have started again, now the cold weather is on, and we hope that many will make a practice of dropping in so that we may be able to meet each other on Sunday evenings in this way. We have had presented to us portraits of the five former Bishops of the Diocese which you will now see hanging on the walls. I might add that the Cathedral Hall was opened free of debt and has an endowment of $10,000, the interest of which pays the expenses of the hall.

Children's Services.

The new reredos given by Mrs. Bowdler was dedicated on December 11th by the Bishop. It is in memory of her late husband and is a very great addition to the beauty of the Cathedral. It is in marble and alabaster and is the work of Messrs. William Morris and Sons.

The children's services have been held on the first and third Sundays during the month and have been fairly well attended. The collections at these services are given to the support of a crippled boy in England and the children seem to be interested in him personally. Our great object in the services is to interest the children and make them take a delight in coming to Church. Probably one of the great reasons why so many grown-up Church people neglect attendance at Church is that whilst they were young they were forced to go through long services which they were not able to understand.

Mr. Denman Fuller had to go home on special leave, under doctor's advice, during the year. We had hoped to welcome him back in restored health this week as he is arriving on the *Pyrrhus*. We regret to say that a telegram has been received from him saying he has undergone an operation in Colombo and will probably have to go into hospital on his arrival here. Our grateful thanks are due to Mr. Temple Bevan for the excellent way in which he has carried on as organist and choirmaster during Mr. Fuller's absence.

I would like to express my thanks to the Assistant Chaplain for the excellent way in which he has carried on during my absence (Applause). Several notable things happened then, especially the Mission of Healing of which he will give you a short account presently. I would also like to express my cordial thanks to the Bishop and clergy who have helped in the services of the Cathedral, the lay members of the Church Body, the choir, servers and sidesmen, the Sunday School teachers and especially to the ladies who have helped with the decorations.

The Assistant Chaplain.

Rev. J. T. Holman expressed thanks for the kindness with which he had been received since he came to the Colony. When Bishop Lander met him in Canada at the close of the war and asked him to come to Hongkong he accepted with some trepidation, but he would honestly and frankly say that since he arrived he had felt quite at home. Speaking of the Mission of Healing, the Rev. Holman said he was personally thankful that he happened to be in Hongkong during that time. The Mission was a great blessing to himself and to many other people. If the Mission had not taken place it would have been harder for him to carry on. In conclusion, the Assistant Chaplain said the annual meeting was a time when everything was shown in the best light. He was conscious, however, that there was very much that ought to be different in their Church life in Hongkong, but that perhaps was not the time for him to express what was in his mind. He was most thankful to be allowed to be one of a group of clergy he was proud to be associated with under the leadership of the Bishop, who, as a naval officer said some time ago, was "100 per cent. efficient every time the bell rings," and in close association with his colleague, the Rev. Copley Moyle. (Applause).

Punkahs to Go.

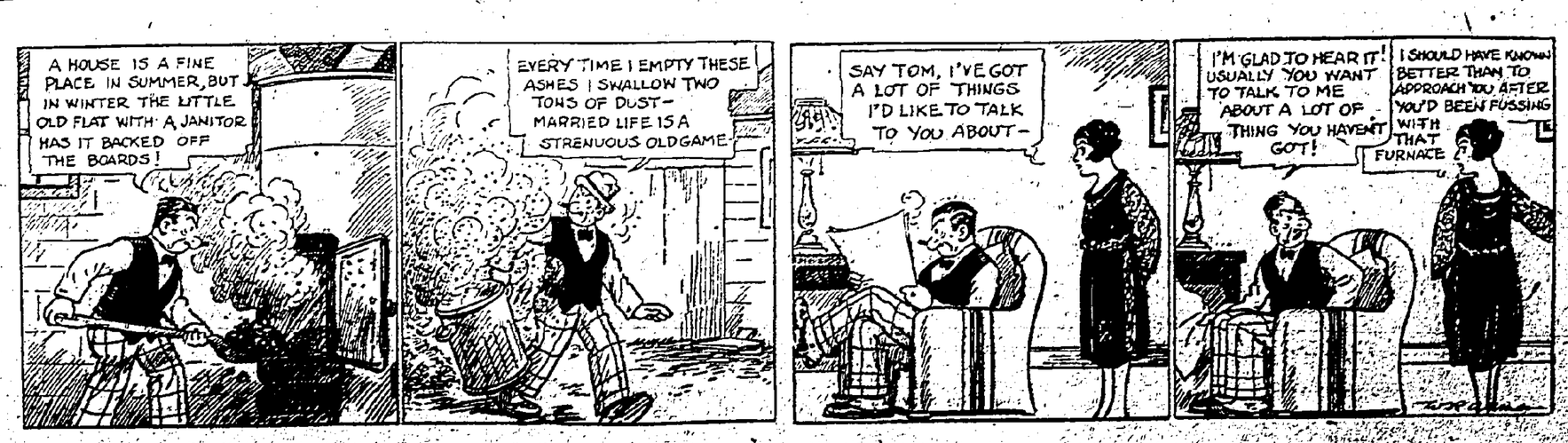
Hon. Dr. Claud Severn said he thought no one who experienced the working of the punkahs in the Cathedral during last summer could have been satisfied. Apparently they could not be pulled satisfactorily; they sometimes made disagreeable noises and they did not result in anyone getting much benefit. Punkahs necessitated the employment of a number of small Chinese boys, who pulled when they thought proper and very often did not pull at all. It had occurred to him that they should follow the example of Singapore, where electrical fans were placed in St. Andrew's Cathedral 12 or 14 years ago. He had gone into the matter with Mr. Leask, their honorary architect, who had very kindly made a sketch plan of how fans could be placed in the Cathedral to the best advantage and had prepared an estimate of the cost. The cost was something approaching $5,000. The matter had been discussed on more than one occasion by the Church Body and he had agreed to raise the funds quite apart from the general Cathedral fund and get the scheme put through before next summer. With the aid of Mr. Leask, he proposed to go ahead immediately and ask for tenders from two or three local firms. He would, therefore, like the meeting to express their views on the subject. He had only asked one person so far to subscribe and he had promised $1,000 towards the scheme. He did not think he would experience much difficulty in raising the remainder. The Cathedral funds would in future, he was told, be charged with as much as they had been for the wages of the boys who did not pull the punkahs. One point which had been raised was that the arrangement of the fans should be such that the general appearance of the Cathedral, especially the chancel, should not be interfered with more than absolutely necessary. The Hon. Dr. Severn thought Mr. Leask could arrange for making the fans in the east end of the Cathedral less apparent than in the nave. With fans the preacher would be able to deliver his sermon from the pulpit and his attention would not be distracted by waving punkahs.

Mr. Airey considered the Hon. Dr. Claud Severn's idea an excellent one. Fans would be a great improvement.

The Bishop thanked the Colonial Secretary for his interest in the matter and said that personally he would welcome the change.

The meeting, having approved the Hon. Dr. Claud Severn's suggestion, concluded with thanks to the outgoing Church Body, the Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer and Mr. Leask.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS — The Evening Was Ruined. — BY ALLMAN



SANITARY BOARD.

Water at the Peak.

Mr. G. R. Sayer presided over a meeting of the Sanitary Board held yesterday afternoon. There were also present Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins, Dr. Black, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Dr. W. W. Pearse (Medical Officer) and Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds (Secretary)

At the instance of the Chairman seconded by Mr. Alabaster, the Board adopted an amendment to the Domestic Cleanliness and Ventilation By-laws providing for an extension of the areas of operation.

Authority was given to Sanitary Inspector W. Midwinter and Rural Inspector Cotton to enter premises and inspect and seize unwholesome food in accordance with section 83 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance No. 1 of 1903.

Water at the Peak.

The Chairman announced that members had notified they were in favour of the application for permission to erect twelve water closets in a block of six new flats on Rural Building Lot No. 166, The Peak.

Hon. Mr. Perkins: May I inquire where they are going to get their water from?

The Chairman: They ask permission to get it from the Government mains.

Hon. Mr. Perkins doubted whether it was desirable to grant the application at present. Applications for water from Government mains had been refused in a number of cases.

Mr. Alabaster said he understood conveniences were being erected for houses built for Government officials recently and that no application had come before the Board under Section 162. He did not know why they had not applied, because the section covered them. He did not see why private individuals should not receive the same treatment as Government servants. He moved that the application be granted.

Dr. Black seconded.

Dr. Pearse said that in view of the fact that the Board passed a resolution some few months ago in favour of granting water closets in certain areas,— the Peak area was mentioned—provided the Government could spare the water, they would be perfectly justified now in recommending the application to the Government and allowing the Government to decide whether there was water to spare or not.

The Chairman expressed himself as in favour of recommending the application to the Government. In reply to Mr. Alabaster, he had no information on the particular point he mentioned, but referred him to Section 4.

Hon. Mr. Perkins pointed to the fact that it was mentioned in the report on the water carriage system that the water was not available until the pumping engines had been put in at the Peak.

Mr. Alabaster (to the Chairman): I should not think the matter was covered by Section 4. Section 162 is a special sanitary provision. Section 4 referred to wells and buildings.

The Chairman: And other works. I refer you to the definition of other works.

Mr. Alabaster: I do not think the question arises. The Government has completed the work, I am told. I may be misinformed.

The Chairman: May I inquire the source of your information?

Mr. Alabaster: I think I gave it in a letter I wrote. It is on the files of this office.

Hon. Mr. Perkins said he was against the proposal in view of the limitations stipulated in the report he had referred to.

The Chairman suggested that the Board should recommend the Government to grant the application when water from the mains became available.

Mr. Alabaster did not think the resolution he had moved needed amendment. The Board could only recommend and the Government would not act upon it if they did not think fit. His resolution did not tie the Government's hands.

Hon. Mr. Perkins was of opinion it was not much use passing the resolution.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

NAVAL FORTIFICATIONS.

Washington, Jan. 31.

It is understood that the only outstanding naval issue, relating to the fortification of the Kurile Islands and Aleutian Islands, will be settled at to-day's meeting of the Naval Committee. It is believed that the agreement provides for no further fortification of those islands. Under the fortification agreement Britain will be permitted to fortify Shanghai and the islands around Australia and New Zealand. Two plenary sessions are to be held on 1st February.

Later.

Article nineteen of the Naval Treaty stipulates that no alterations in fortifications or naval bases shall be made in the Pacific islands belonging to the United States at present or in the future, nor at Hongkong and Britain's present or future insular possessions in the Pacific east of meridian 110 deg. E. longitude; nor in Japanese possessions as follows: Kurile, Bonin and Loochoo Islands, Amamioshima, Formosa, Pescadores and territories hereafter acquired. The exceptions are, firstly, the Hawaian Islands and islands adjacent to the coast of the United States, Alaska and the Panama Canal Zone not including the Aleutians; secondly, the islands adjacent to Canada, also Australia and its territories and New Zealand.

GREAT EXPLORER'S DEATH.

Monte Video, Jan. 31.

A squad of Urugayan soldiers is carrying out the solemn duty of acting as a guard of honour over Sir Ernest Shackleton's body in its rough wooden coffin in hospital until it is taken to England on the 11th inst. The coffin is of deal lined with corrugated iron and was made by whalers of the South Seas. An account of the explorer's illness and last hours is told by Dr. Hussey, who states that Sir Ernest Shackleton suffered from neuralgic pains all the way from Rio de Janeiro. He rejected a suggestion that he should return for treatment. The Quest reached Gryvicken, South Georgia, and Shackleton without delay busied himself with the securing of stores and planned to proceed almost immediately to the ice barrier in search of Enderby Land. He retired to rest in the best of spirits, but summoned the Doctor at night time, owing to a recurrence of the pains. Another doctor of the expedition entered the cabin, but before alleviative measures were possible Sir Ernest died with startling suddenness.

THE MOPLAH ASPHYXIATIONS.

London, Jan. 31.

In the opinion of the committee, consisting of Government Commissioner assisted by three non-officials including a Mohammedan, which inquired as to the asphyxiation of sixty-four Moplahs and subsequently found that the ventilation of the van was defective, though similar ones had previously been extensively used without mishap, the use of such vans was unobjectionable, not inhumane and was undoubtedly justified in the circumstances. Although separate inspection of ventilation was desirable the main responsibility for the failure of the latter was held to lie with the Railway Company. The Police Sergeant was guilty of negligence in failing to note the prisoners' condition during the journey.

SHANTUNG QUESTION.

Washington, Jan. 31.

Indications point to the imminence of a settlement of the Shantung question, anent which the Chinese and Japanese delegates have resumed conversations. The Chinese delegates state that the prospect of a settlement of the Shantung railway problem is to some extent based on advices lately received from Peking.

Later.

The Sino-Japanese delegates have reached agreement on all the principles involved in the return of Shantung to China. It was stated that only details of the phraseology of the treaty remain to be worked out.

THE ALLIES' DEBTS.

Washington, Jan. 31.

In the Senate, Senator Borah declared that the most powerful influences in the United States and abroad intended that the Allies' debt of eleven billion dollars to the United States should never be paid. He added the conviction that if the American Debt Commission was authorised to extend the time for payment of interest for from five to ten years the result would be that the United States would be making additional loans to the debtor nations at a cost to the American tax-payers.

(Continued on page 5.)

300-YEAR OLD ERROR IN LEEDS CITY ARMS.

A mistake in the Leeds City Arms has just been rectified after 300 years. Originally the Leeds authority had a shield as its coat of arms—all they were entitled to under heraldic government. In the reign of Charles I., however, other embellishments were added. These unauthorised additions included a crest with an owl underneath and supporters on either side. How these came to be adopted is rather obscure, but that Leeds proved their right to the original arms is proved by the Visitations of York in the seventeenth century. Normally what are termed "supporters"—that is, depictions of animals on either side of the shield—are only in the title of peers of the realm, city corporations, and Knights Grand Cross. Recently the mistake of the corporation was brought to their notice, with the result that application was made to the College of Heralds to put the matter right. Confirmation of the additions to the Leeds heraldry has now been granted by the Deputy Earl Marshal of England, through the College of Arms, and under the owl of the crest a helmet has been inserted.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—To BUY—One Piano (second hand) must be in good order and condition.—Apply Box No. 647 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—MODERN 5 roomed bungalow Magazine Gap. H. & C. tennis lawn, to let furnished from March 15th. prox. for 10 months. Apply Box No. 656 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.—At Cheung Chau Island—modern four roomed bungalow, fully furnished, for about two or three months—immediate possession.—Apply Box No. 657 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

LOST.

Strayed from 53, Robinson Road:—A White Bull Terrier Dog with Collar, and name "MIKE" and above address engraved thereon. A reward will be given to the Finder.—Apply to H. P. White, 20, Des Voeux Road Central.

NOTICE.

Mr. C. Honkey having resigned ceases to sign on behalf of this Company from date.

THE UNION TRADING CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st. Feb., 1922.

NOTICE.

Mr. H. A. Castro having returned to the Colony, assumes charge of the Company's affairs in Hongkong as from date.

H. A. CASTRO & CO.

Hongkong, 1st. February, 1922.

WISEMAN, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Friday, the 10th of February, to Tuesday, the 14th. February, 1922, both days inclusive, during which period no transfers of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

D. K. KHARAS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st. February, 1922.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Buildings, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on Thursday, the 16th. day of February, 1922, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Account and Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st. December, 1921, and declaring a dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 6th. February, 1922, until Thursday, the 16th. February, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS IN THIS COMPANY will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 4th. February, 1922, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st. December, 1921.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 25th. January, to the 6th. February, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th. January, 1922.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on Saturday the 18th. day of February 1922 at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a statement of accounts for the year ending 31st. December 1921.

The Register of shares of the Corporation will be closed from Monday 6th. February to Saturday 18th. February 1922 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

AND NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation will be held on the day and at the place aforesaid immediately upon the termination of the Ordinary Yearly Meeting for the purpose of considering and if thought fit of passing the following resolution, viz:—

That the Directors of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation be and they are hereby requested and authorised by and on behalf of the shareholders of the Corporation to take the steps necessary for the introduction of an Ordinance into the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hongkong and for the enactment of the same by the Governor of Hongkong with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof to effect the amendments necessary to the Ordinances under which the Corporation is incorporated and carrying on business so as to allow of the ordinary note issue of the Corporation being increased to $20,000,000 (being the amount of the present paid up capital of the Corporation) and to modify the existing requirements as regards the deposit of security in respect of its note issues in such manner as

(a) to relieve the Corporation from the necessity of keeping with the Crown Agents or with Trustees appointed by the Secretary of State coin or bullion as security against any part of the ordinary note issue and to give the Corporation the option of securing such portion of the same as is required to be secured by the deposit (at the option of the Corporation) either of coin or of securities approved by the Secretary of State

(b) to relieve the Corporation of the obligation to keep at each of its establishments an amount of coin or bullion equal in value to 1/3rd. at least of the notes issued from such establishment and actually in circulation and to leave such matter to the discretion of the Corporation and

(c) to allow the Corporation to keep portions of the coin or bullion required to be deposited with the Colonial Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer as security against its excess note issue (viz: the issue beyond $20,000,000) in places outside the Colony where its notes are issued to such amounts and subject to such conditions as may be approved from time to time by the Governor.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

A. G. STEPHEN.
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st. February, 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE"
Due—February, 4th. 1922.

S.S. "BAY STATE"
Due—February, 7th. 1922.

Consignees of cargo arriving on the above named steamers are hereby notified that owing to the Strike of cargo coolies the cargo will probably be carried on and discharged at Shanghai.

Consignees are recommended to make necessary arrangements for Insurance, etc. **However, if consignees upon arrival of vessel will provide lighters delivery of cargo can very probably be arranged.**

PACIFIC S. S. CO.,
United States Shipping Board,
Emergency Fleet Corporation.
Managing Agents,
THE ADMIRAL LINE.
5th. Floor, Union Building.
Hongkong, 1st. Feb., 1922.

THEATRE ROYAL.

EDGAR WARWICK
presents the

WARWICK COMEDY COMPANY

Feb. 2 The Circle
Feb. 3 The Importance of Being Earnest
Feb. 4 Pygmalion
Feb. 6 A Bill of Divorcement
Feb. 7 The Double Event
Feb. 8 A Woman of no Importance

Plans at **Moutries.**

PRICES $4, 2 & 1.

NOTICE.

Safe, Sure, and Guaranteed Cure for Leprosy, Leucoderma, Patches, Eruptions, Pimples, &c. in four weeks. Patients willing to be treated by Post are requested to write. Rs 7/8 per week. Full Particulars free under cover. "SRI" Works, Beadon Sq., Calcutta (T) India.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Monday the 6th. Feb., 1922
commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at "Rockymount", No. 39, Conduit Road
A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

Comprising:—

Chesterfield couch, Tapestry armchairs, Cabinet, Teak desks, Fancy Mirror, Silk and Lace curtains, Carpets, Rugs, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Teak extension dining table, Dinner waggon, Crockery and Glassware, etc.

Brass and brass mounted bedsteads, Wardrobes with bevelled mirrors, Dressing tables with bevelled mirrors, etc., etc.

Also

A Few pieces Finely Carved Canton Blackwood-ware (Marble top side table, marble top tables, jardinieres, settees, curio stands, etc.

And

One Gas Stove.

On view from Saturday the 4th. February, 1922.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery

LAMMERT BROS,
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Tuesday, the 7th Feb., 1922
commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street
A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

comprising:—

Teak hatstand with bevelled mirror, Couches, Armchairs, Teak Desks, Bookstand, Overmentels, Card tables, Blackwood piano stool, Carpets, Pictures, Vases and ornaments, Electric Radiator, etc., etc.

Teak sideboard with bevelled mirror, dining tables and chairs, Silver cabinet, Ice chest, Dinner wagon, Tea tables, Crockery and Glass-ware, etc., etc.

Single Iron bedstead, Wardrobes with bevelled mirrors, Dressing tables, Chest-of-drawers, Marble top washstands, etc.

Also

One Remington Typewriter (new)
One Underwood Typewriter (new)

And

One Iron Safe

On view from Monday, the 6th. February.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

MADAME VICTORIA

Has brought the

LATEST PARIS FASHIONS.

Only ONE WEEK in Hongkong

Apply—
Room 373.
Hongkong Hotel.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for ten years.

He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write care of "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 19a, Queen's Road, Central second floor.

ST. DAVID'S DAY.

It is proposed that St. David's Day should be celebrated by a Dinner at which Captain Evans C.B., D.S.O., R.N. supported by Sir Wm. Rees Davies, Kt., K.C. will preside.

Will all Welshmen in the Colony kindly communicate with the undersigned as soon as possible so that the necessary arrangements may be considered.

D. J. LEWIS,
Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master,
Prince's Building.

Hongkong, 31st. January, 1922.

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY THIRD ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's offices Victoria Buildings on Friday 10th February 1922 at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1921.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY 1st February to Friday 10th February both days inclusive during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary to
The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.
General Agents for
The Kowloon Land & Building Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 23rd. January, 1922.

NATIONAL LOANS.

Subscribers to the National Loans of the Third Year of the Republic (1914) and Fourth Year of the Republic (1915) are hereby notified that drawings for the redemption of the above Loans will be held this year as follows:

4th Drawing of Fourth Year Loan ($4,400,000): redemption begins 12th April.

5th Drawing of Third Year Loan ($2,750,000): redemption begins 31st. December.

The time and place of the drawings will be notified by the Ministry of Finance in due course.

In order that redemption of the Fourth Year Loan may be accelerated and that the Loan may be fully redeemed by the 6th and final drawing in 1923 according to the Original Schedule and the Loan Regulations, it is proposed to have a supplementary drawing in September this year—namely the 5th drawing ($4,640,000)—due notice of which will be given by the Ministry of Finance.

To extinguish the Third Year Loan at the proper date, namely, December 1925, it will also be necessary to have a supplementary drawing of this Loan in 1924, due notice of which will be given.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs.
Inspectorate General of Customs,
Peking, 18th. January, 1922.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from 28th. January, to 7th Feb., 1922, both days inclusive.

Dated this 16th. day of January, 1922.

By Order of the Board,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LIMITED.
Agents.

FOR HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Sails for Hongkong and Haiphong every alternate Tuesday.
The favourite passenger steamer
HAI-MUN.
(Capt. Charles E. Page).

Noon, 13th January, 1922, leaving Hongkong.
Noon, 24th January, 1922, " "
Noon, 7th February, 1922, " "

Apply Thos. Cook and Sons or Po Hing Tai, 114, Wing Lok Street.

THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL COMPANY LIMITED.
SILIMPOPON COAL.

The undersigned are prepared to quote prices for best quality freshly mined SILIMPOPON COAL, trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo) or to contract for regular Bunker Supplies for 6 or 12 months at favourable rates.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for Bunkers are exempt from payment of ordinary Port Charges. The minimum draft of water alongside the Company's Wharf at Sebattik is 28 feet at low water Spring Tides. Charts of Cowie Bay (Sebattik Harbour) and any required information concerning the port can be had on application to

BRADLEY & CO. LTD.
Agents,
The COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO. LTD.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

In forwarding their Christmas cards, consisting of cheques to creditors of Farrow's Bank, the liquidators close their covering letter of "greeting" with the following doleful forecast: "It is feared that any further dividend will not amount to more than a nominal figure." This dividend is partly made up of £126,000 returned income tax, which was paid annually on the bank's fictitious profits. It was actually the Outgo Tax.

* * *

Welsh gold, from which Princess Mary's wedding-ring will be specially made, has chiefly been mined in recent years in the Mawddach Valley, where the yield of the Gwynfynydd Mine, owned by Mr. Pritchard Morgan, created considerable stir some 34 years ago. Heavy royalties were claimed by the Crown, and protracted legal proceedings ensued. At that time the yield was valued at £50,000 worth. The late Mr. Justice North held that the Welsh gold mines were Royal property, and it was only when the much-discussed mine near Dolgelly was taken over by a company, who obtained the necessary license and paid the royalties demanded, that the workings were resumed. In 1908 more gold was discovered in Anglesey, but in too small a quantity to rival the Merionethshire "reef."

* * *

Perhaps the most costly ceremony that ever took place in the Chapel Royal was Queen Victoria's wedding. The bill for decorations at the chapel and palace on that occasion amounted to £9,000. It was the choir, known as the "Gentlemen and Children of Chapel Royal," which performed the first oratorio heard in England—Handel's "Esther," in 1731. The choir also had the levying of spur money, a fine imposed on all who entered the chapel with spurs on. If the youngest choristers were challenged by the culprit and failed to sing a scale correctly the fine was remitted. In 1583 the choristers were publicly rebuked in a pamphlet for "hunting after spur money." The Duke of Wellington, a good musician, was one of those who escaped the fine by challenging the junior choirboy, who was too nervous to get through the "gamut."

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE ABOVE COMPANY will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL Pedder Street Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong on WEDNESDAY THE FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1922, AT NOON for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions namely:—

(1) That the Authorised Capital of the Company (which is now $2,500,000 consisting of 250,000 shares of the nominal value of $10 each—whereof 219,300 shares have been issued) be increased from $2,500,000 consisting as aforesaid to $5,000,000 (consisting of 500,000 shares of the nominal value of $10 each) by the creation of 250,000 additional shares of the nominal value of $10 each ranking (subject as hereinafter mentioned) as from date of allotment for dividend and in all other respects *pari passu* with the shares constituting the Company's present issued Capital.

(2) That 109,650 shares be offered (in the proportion of one new share for every complete number of two old shares held by them respectively) to the persons who on the date of the confirmation of this Resolution as a Special Resolution are registered in the Company's Shares Register as the holders of the said 219,300 shares at a premium of $5 per share and so that on allotment the nominal amount due in respect of such 109,650 shares plus the said premium of $5 per share shall be payable as follows:—

Date of Payment	Amount payable in respect of the nominal value of each share.	Amount payable in respect of the premium on each share.	Total
15th March 1922	$3	$2	$5
15th August 1922	$3	$2	$5
15th March 1923	$4	$1	$5
	$10	$5	$15

and further that until such time as the said 109,650 shares shall be fully paid up they shall, *ris a ris* the said 219,300 shares, only rank for dividend in proportion to the ratio borne by the amount paid up thereon to the full nominal value ($10) thereof, and that any of the said 109,650 shares which shall not be taken up by the Company's Shareholders in manner aforesaid be disposed of in such manner as the Company's Board of Directors shall think fit.

(3) That the balance of the shares constituting the Company's unissued Capital be issued at such time or times, in such manner and upon such terms and conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may decide.

(4) That no Shareholder shall be entitled to any offer of a fraction of an additional share in respect of any odd share held by him.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING to be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL Pedder Street aforesaid on FRIDAY, THE 17th. DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1922, AT 11 A.M. for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, confirming such Resolutions as Special Resolutions accordingly.

Dated this Twentieth Day of January, 1922.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.
H. N. BEAUREPAIRE.
Secretary.

PARSON'S "BOY."

Too Fond of Gambling.

The gambling craze during the Chinese New Year brought one victim into prominence at the Magistracy this morning, when a house-boy in the employ of the Rev. G.E.S. Upsdell, of Queen's College, was charged with the theft of two pounds of butter from a compradore's shop.

It was stated that defendant made a false order at the compradore's shop, and, when discovered in a second attempt, dropped the basket he was carrying and ran out of the shop, chased by the fokis. The two pounds which he had ordered were subsequently recovered from the basket.

The Magistrate: Can you suggest any reason why he should have done such a foolish thing?

Mr. Upsdell replied that he believed the defendant had been gambling during the Chinese New Year holidays. The fever caught him about two months ago, and witness had occasion to speak to him previously about it.

In reply to another question, Mr. Upsdell said that his difficulty in taking the defendant back into service was that the compradore would not let him come to his shop.

The matter was settled by Mr. Lindsell ordering the defendant to sign a personal bond of $100, and to hold himself liable to any other punishment the Court might deem fit to impose should he be again brought up.

WATERLOO MEETS ITS WATERLOO.

Some years ago England changed the name of Fasboda to spare French susceptibility; now Belgium has decided to change the name of the famous battle-field of 1815. Waterloo, by a decree signed by General Balgia, will in future be known as "Loncin."

WARWICK COMEDY CO.

Season Opens To morrow.

The popular Warwick Comedy Co. arrived yesterday from Tientsin via Shanghai by the P. & O. steamer Kashmir and will open a short season at the Theatre Royal to-morrow, beginning with W. Somerset Maugham's great success "The Circle". This piece serves to introduce once again Gertrude F. Godart to the Hongkong public, inasmuch as she will appear in the character of "Lady Kitty". Miss Godart is a very polished actress, and in this particular character she made a big hit during the Company's previous visit.

The repertoire that is to be presented is a very interesting one and should appeal to all those who have any interest whatever in English literature. Two Oscar Wilde plays, "The Importance of being Earnest" and "A Woman of No Importance," and a Bernard Shaw piece, "Pygmalion," should draw big houses to greet the players. So seldom do companies visit Hongkong that it behoves residents to welcome and support those who make it their business to supply us with amusements.

The plans for the season are now open at Messrs. Moutrie's store, and as possession is nine points of the law, it might be advisable to those who intend to pay a visit to any of the performances to drop in and reserve their seats.

CHINESE OPPOSE FIREWORKS.

Members of the Chinese Commercial and Educational Federation have petitioned to the Chief of Chinese Police at Shanghai, General Hsu Kuo-liang, asking him to prohibit the letting off of fireworks during the Chinese New Year holidays on the ground that such frightens people, burns their clothing and is liable to cause fire.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

From NEW YORK.

The Steamship
"SUTTON HALL"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns at Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after Feb. 2nd, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before 9th. Feb., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period of one week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE LTD.
General Agents.

Hongkong, 26th Jan., 1921.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

From TACOMA via VANCOUVER, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & SHANGHAI.

The Company's Steamship
"MANILA MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd. Feb., 1922 will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' representative and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Saturday. All claims must be presented within Ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Y. YASUDA,
Manager.

Hongkong, 28th. Jan., 1922.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

From SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, AND SHANGHAI.

The Steamship
"TENYO MARU."

Notice is hereby given that the above steamer is due to arrive in port this morning, and owing to the cargo coolies and lightermen strike, cargoes, except treasure, on board her cannot be discharged on arrival. In view of the necessity of sending the Tenyo Maru to dry dock at Taikoo Dockyard for repairing and bottom painting, etc. on the 2nd Feb., Consignees are hereby notified that if the strike is not settled before that date, she will proceed to dry dock with her cargoes on board. Should the strike be settled during the time of docking, cargoes will be discharged immediately after she is undocked.

Storage expenses will be assessed one week from the date the strike is settled, and date of examination of damaged cargo will be advised later.

Y. TSUTSUMI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st. February 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

From ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO', LONDON & STRAITS.

The Steamship
"BENMOHR"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 12th inst., 1922, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st Feb., 1922.

NEW THEORY OF DISASTER TO SCOTT'S EXPEDITION.

"Tin Disease" that Caused Leakage of Oil Fuel.

Was the ill-fated end of Scott's Antarctic Expedition due to a "disease" of metals known as "tin plague"?

Mr. A. W. C. Menzies, of Princeton University, New Jersey, puts forward a theory in *Nature* that this was likely to have been one of the contributory causes.

"Tin plague" is a modification in tin which sets up in very cold temperatures. According to the investigations of Professor Ernst Cohen, the Dutch chemist, this charge spreads fastest at about minus 50 degrees centigrade.

Scott in his last message referred to the shortage of fuel in depots for which he could not account. There was a "leakage" of the fuel oil that was stored in the cans at the depots along the line of the return march from the Pole.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE LIMITED.

From UNITED KINGDOM, GENOA, PORT SAID, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

The M.S. "GLENADE"

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 1st. February 1922, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of consignees by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, on 1st. February 1922, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer including those for cargo short delivered must be presented on the special form provided and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th. Jan., 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE EAST ASIATIC Co., Ltd., Copenhagen.

The Motor ship
"AFRIKA"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 6th. Feb., 1922, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th. Feb., 1922, at 10 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 10th. Feb., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

MANNERS & BACKHOUSE, LTD.,
Agents.

Oil cans were found intact and without holes of any kind, and it was therefore thought by some that the oil had evaporated through the stoppers. So far the mystery has never yet been cleared up, but Mr. Menzies learns from Prof. Cohen, in regard to this peculiarity of tin, that the professor "had experience of precisely the same phenomenon in the case of canned foods stored in rather low temperatures."

He therefore suggests that "the paraffin cans contracted tin disease, thus exposing the underlying iron, in spots at least, to the danger of chemical action, and so becoming 'pin-holed, with the possible aid of electrolytes present in traces from the process of refining the oil."

Professor Cohen, who has been continuing his investigations on tin, finds that below 18deg. centigrade ordinary white tin is no longer stable.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ
(United Netherlands Navigation Company.)
HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN.
(HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE.)

From ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, BREMEN, GENOA AND LISBON.

The Steamship
"ALDABI"

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd. February, 1922, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st. February, 1922 at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
General Agents.

Hongkong, 26th Jan., 1922.

CRICKET.

K.C.C. v. Mr. Hall's Team.

The above match was played at Kowloon on Monday, and resulted in a win for Mr. Hall's team. The wicket was soft, but the ball came off the ground rather fast. Omar did particularly well with the ball, taking seven wickets for 18 runs. Neither side could master the bowling, and the scores were consequently low. Scores:

Mr. Hall's XI.

S. Jex, b Cochrane	4
C. Chou, b Cochrane	1
A. A. Rumjahn, c and b James	13
Ng Sze Kwong, c Edwards, b James	4
G. Lee, l.b.w., Cochrane	3
S. H. Ismail, l.b.w., James	21
G. Hall, b James	0
A. H. Rumjahn, b James	14
W. Gittins, b James	10
A. Arculli, not out	8
U. Omar, b James	0
Extras	13
Total	91

Bowling analysis.—

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Cochrane	12	3	19	3
James	19	4	32	7
Stalker	7	—	27	—

Kowloon.

F. G. Thomson, b Lee	11
F. E. Lawrence, b Omar	0
C. I. Stapleton, l.b.w., Omar	0
H. Overy, c Gittins b Lee	3
E. J. Edwards, b Omar	1
C. P. James, b Omar	7
J. Stalker, not out	15
S. Cochrane, b Omar	5
W. B. Haslett, c Gittins b Omar	0
J. P. Robinson, b Lee	5
F. G. Herridge, b Omar	0
Extras	0
Total	47

Bowling analysis.—

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lee	11	—	29	3
Omar	12	4	18	7

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 3.)

GERMAN WAR CRIMINAL ESCAPES.

Berlin, Jan. 30.

Dittmar, who was sentenced to four years imprisonment without hard labour in connection with the sinking by submarine of the British hospital ship Llandovery Castle, has escaped from Naumberg prison. A reward of fifty thousand marks has been offered for his apprehension.

Boldt, who was sentenced along with Dittmar in July last year, escaped in November last. He had been assigned to "a position of trust" in the prison.

FRENCH MINISTER AND U.S. OFFICIALS.

Paris, Jan. 29.

Both the White House and the State Department have issued a formal categorical denial of the British newspaper report that President Harding and Mr. Hughes had declined to receive the French Ambassador, M. Jusserand. They say M. Jusserand was always received every time he wanted. M. Jusserand's secretary described the British report as ridiculous.—*Havas.*

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

The Hague, Jan. 31.

Mr. Odu of Japan will be among the judges present at the Court of International Justice, which is to be opened publicly on 15th February.

"SHELL" CAPITAL.

London, Jan. 30.

Another huge increase of capital by the oil interests is announced by the Shell Transport and Trading Company which, subject to shareholders' authorisation on 10th February, will issue ten millions sterling in cumulative second preference shares of a sovereign each, bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum, thus bringing the capital of the Company to forty-three millions sterling.

OBITUARY.

MRS. A. H. GILES.

Mrs. Giles, wife of Dr. H. A. Giles, the distinguished Chinese scholar, Professor of Chinese at Cambridge, died at Cambridge on December 17, aged 61. She was Elsie Williamina, daughter of the late Rev. Alfred Edersheim, D.D. In a notice which appears in the *Times*, we are told that at the age of 17 she became secretary to her father, and worked with him for seven years on his *magnum opus*, "The Life and Times of Jesus the Messiah," learning among other things enough Hebrew to be able to hunt up or verify references; and finally she was responsible for the voluminous index, all of which help was acknowledged in the preface to the first edition (1883). She also contributed to the publications of the Religious Tract Society "The Laws and Polity of the Jews" and "The Rites and Worship of the Jews." After her marriage, at the age of 23, she spent nearly ten years in China, and in spite of serious ill-health during the later years, managed to publish, under the pen-name of Lise Boehm, a series of "China Coast Tales," filling two good-sized volumes and illustrative of the social life of the foreigner at the Open Treaty Ports. But her greatest feats lay in the direction of proof-reading. A hyphen or a full stop upside down would form no trap for her unerring eye; and students who used her husband's "Chinese-English Dictionary" in its first edition, and those who now use the same in its second edition, as well as his "Chinese Biographical Dictionary," owe her a deep debt for the typographical accuracy in each case, not only of the English text, but also of the immense number of Chinese characters with which she had learned to ideal.—*L. & C. Express.*

LADY CANTLIE.

The death occurred on December 24, of Lady Cantlie, wife of Sir James Cantlie, the well-known surgeon, formerly of Hongkong. She was the daughter of Mr. Robert Barclay Brown, and was married in 1884, Sir James then being Assistant Surgeon and Demonstrator of Anatomy at Charing Cross Hospital. Lady Cantlie leaves four sons.—*L. & C. Express.*

ABE MITCHELL BEATEN BY BOY OF 16.

Creates Record For a Course In Spite of a Gale.

A number of England's best-known golf professionals, including Abe Mitchell, were easily beaten by a 16-year-old French lad, Roland Botcazon.

Roland, who is Mitchell's assistant at North Foreland, played a remarkable game in the East Kent Alliance Tournament at Westgate-on-Sea, and won the 18-holes stroke competition with a score of 68. His nearest rivals were Mitchell, Seymour and Goodban, each 75.

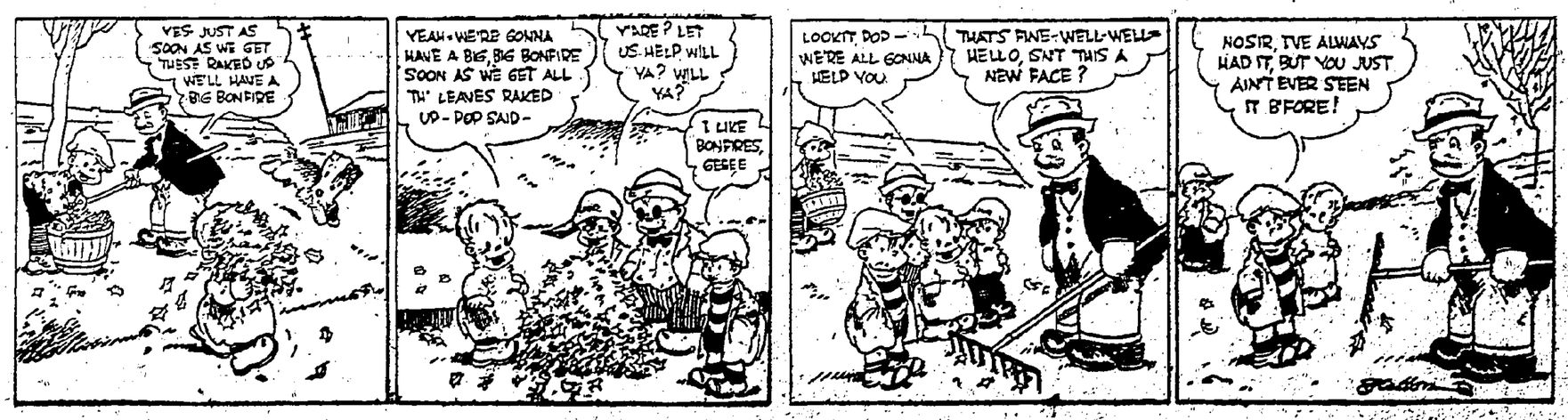
A score of 68 is a record for the course, although Davey, the local professional, has been credited with a 66 in a practice round.

Although the Westgate course is shorter than the average, it provided a severe test yesterday because of the strong wind, but Botcazon played brilliant golf at times, and in the strong wind showed masterly control of the ball.

ONE BLUECOAT SCHOOL CLOSING.

Northampton Blue and Orange School—founded in 1709, and one of the few remaining schools where the pupils wore the long blue coat, knickers, and orange stockings — closed finally at Christmas for financial reasons.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS — "Snoopy" Sanders—a New One in the Neighbourhood — BY BLOSSER



Announcement.

All who wish to be present are cordially invited to the marriage of Mr. J. L. Adams (of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire) to Miss G. D. Mason (arriving on the Pyrrhus) at 11.40 a.m. on Monday, February 6th., in St. John's Cathedral. No personal invitations will be issued. There will be no reception.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1922.

THE PEOPLE AND POLITICS.

Time was when Britishers on coming to the East usually lost their interest in Home politics after a very few years' absence from the Old Country. The cause we need not stop to examine; there was the fact. But we doubt whether the observation applies to-day. True it may be that lengthy residence abroad modifies the political views of most of us. Environment plays a large part in this respect. But we are inclined to believe that in the British settlements in the Orient there is to-day a far greater proportion than ever before of men who, though far removed from the Homeland, still follow with no inconsiderable measure of interest the trend of Imperial politics as revealed by party activity.

And what of the present political outlook in the Old Country? Has the Coalition form of Government come to stay? Or shall we revert to the old pre-war days of party strife? If the answer to the latter query be an affirmative, what form will the probable grouping of parties take? Yet again, will an entirely new political party arise to assume power and responsibility? These are questions which the student of politics, wherever his lot may be cast, must be asking himself in these pregnant days. Despite its admitted shortcomings, it can at least be said with truth that the present Coalition Government has a good record of achievements to which it can point in vindication of its continued existence. The finishing up of the Great War, the settlement of large and stubborn industrial disputes, and the solution of the age-old Irish question are cases in point. But, nevertheless, we find in political circles at Home, as well as amongst the people, an insistent cry, growing in volume it seems, that a lasting farewell be said to the Coalition form of administration. That is probably due to two circumstances—"the swing of the pendulum" and a desire for more electioneering excitement than we have had in recent years. The British electorate, as history abundantly proves, likes fairly frequent changes in the political complexion of the Government: and, regret the fact though we may, it enjoys nothing better than a keen battle on sharply-defined issues. So to-day the average man at Home (we will leave the extremists out of reckoning at the moment) feels that he has had about enough of Coalition; he wants to get back to the old party struggles for supremacy. He regards the Coalition Government as a makeshift which has about fulfilled its functions—to him it is neither fish, flesh nor good red herring. It is all very well for Lord Derby, as he recently did, to appeal to the people to "sink party politics." That is precisely what they do not wish to do. In any case, Lord Derby himself is a trifle inconsistent, for in the same speech in which he used the quoted expression he urged Unionists to "keep their party intact, because whatever the outcome of parties proved to be, they would find that the nucleus was the old Conservative and Unionist Party." Therefore he wants to preserve the Party's friendship with those who in the past have not seen eye to eye with the Unionists. In reality, Lord Derby wishes for party politics, with this proviso—that there must be only one party in the game.

Forecasting in matters political is not an easy matter. Factors may, and do, arise to upset the most deliberate and well-considered prophecies. But whatever else the future has in store for us, we may count upon it as a certainty that if he remains in political life Mr. Lloyd George is destined to continue to play a leading role in the days to come. In the popular mind, the present Premier is regarded as the man who won the war, who settled the coal strike and who solved the Irish problem. Thus the future trend of party politics at Home will, in a large measure, depend upon the course which "the Welsh wizard" maps out for himself. Mr. Lloyd George is still the dominant figure in British politics, whether we like it or whether we do not.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

A Centenary.

A hundred years ago the innovator to whom our readers are indebted for news from abroad was born. Paul Julius de Reuter first saw the light at Gottingen. He was twenty-seven when he began the service which has given his name world-wide celebrity. In the first instance he conducted his news service by pigeon-post, with which he filled the gap between Aix-la-Chapelle and Verviers, the termini of the German and French telegraph services. Mme de Reuter presided at one terminal and her husband at the other. The enterprising pioneer then endeavoured to establish a news agency in Paris, but the Government was suspicious, and Reuter or De Reuter removed to London to lay the foundation of his cable service, first becoming a naturalised British subject. At the commencement, the agency restricted itself to commercial wires for Continental centres not already served, but the representatives at those points applied themselves to the gathering of news, which Reuter offered to English papers on free trial. It makes strange reading in these days of journalistic activity to note that the proposal obtained no more than a lukewarm reception. The *Times* showed its appreciation by using a report of a speech by Napoleon III, and then the service quickly grew, the agency having representatives attached to both sides at the battles of Magenta and Solferino. It has been said that the cable "killed" the picturesque character of the war correspondent's descriptions, which had to submit to the abbreviation process. But the average reader prefers to know first thing next morning, or perhaps the same afternoon, to waiting weeks for even the animated narrative of an Archibald Forbes. In the Great War, however, wonderfully full and vivid reports were cabled, so that readers had the advantage of speed without much sacrifice of the picturesque.

Imperial Impecuniosity.

Hard times have fallen upon the Emperor of China, as we believe the scion of the Manchu dynasty is still called in the same way that the Republic of Germany retains the title of "the German Empire". For some time the allowance which was to be paid to the Imperial Household by the Government of the Republic has worn thin, and the Boy Emperor's representatives have foreborn to importune the Cabinet—possibly thinking that their efforts would produce little result. On account of the recent death of his Majesty's mother it was announced that the Household celebrations of the Chinese New Year would be modified. Even then it was found necessary to auction a number of curios, said to be extremely valuable, but the proceeds of these appear not to have been sufficient. The Chancellor of the Imperial Household obtained an interview with President Hsu, who is said to hold Monarchist sympathies. Finances have been in a more than usually unpropitious state at Peking of late, but we trust that the President managed to scrape up enough on account of the Imperial allowances to enable the Boy Emperor to enjoy the festival so dear to the heart of the Flowery Land. Nearly a year ago it was reported that the youthful Emperor was on the lookout for a wife and three concubines. This project appears to have come to a stop. Don't the Imperial finances allow of it? In this matter it wont hurt to wait. As the Boy Emperor is not yet sixteen, he will have plenty of time, in the ordinary course, to beget sufficient progeny to content the most fervent votary of ancestor-worship.

A Test of Patriotism.

Observers have often been puzzled as to whether and how far patriotism is a moving force among the Chinese. In some respects the national instinct is very much in evidence; in others there appears to be an entire want of cohesion. No question of late years has stirred the Chinese so deeply as that of Shantung. After negotiations that looked like being interminable, it has finally been agreed that China shall be at liberty to expropriate the Japanese interests forthwith. Comes then the question of the cash. At Peking, Shanghai, and elsewhere, chambers of commerce, educational societies, students' societies, the vernacular Press Association, people's societies, and perhaps any number of other organisations, are reported to be vigorously taking up the fund campaign. For this purpose they have formed in the capital an institution called the Shantung Railway Redemption Association. If the preliminary ebullitions of enthusiasm are any criterion, the $27,000,000 ought to become available, especially as the wealthy Chinese in America have promised to subscribe substantially to this domestic loan. Whether the people come forward with the actual funds will supply a concrete test of patriotism. A cable to hand this morning, it may be observed, mentions payment of the Japanese claim in the form of bonds.

DAY BY DAY.

BOYS ARE A GOOD DEAL LIKE THE PUPS THAT FELLOWS SELL ON STREET CORNERS — THEY DON'T ALWAYS TURN OUT AS REPRESENTED.—*G. H. Lorimer.*

***

The Jurors List for 1922 is now posted outside the Supreme Court.

***

The foki of a shop at Queen's East has absconded with a sum of $250 belonging to the firm.

***

The rainfall registered at the Botanic Gardens during January totalled 1.95 inch. There were 13 days on which no fall was recorded.

***

The 2nd. Bn. The King's Regt. is to proceed to camp at Lo Wu on Saturday, 4th. February, one company at a time. The duration of camp will be 15 days for each company.

***

Last week's health return shows five cases of diphtheria (one fatal), four of enteric (one fatal), two of spotted fever (non-fatal) and one each of small-pox (fatal) and plague (non-fatal).

***

The body of a Chinese who committed suicide by hanging himself from a beam in a carpenter's shop at the Kwok Tak Cheong shipyard at Kowloon was yesterday cut down and taken to the Mortuary.

***

Serious injuries to the head were caused when an aged Chinese fell down the stair-case of his house yesterday. He was rendered unconscious and was subsequently taken to the Government Civil Hospital.

***

Mr. C. J. Thomson, chief boarding officer, leaves on the Kashmir this afternoon on home leave. Mr. S. P. Leigh will act as chief boarding officer and Mr. R. L. Rocha as second boarding officer during Mr. Thomson's absence.

***

A Chinese, aged 32, yesterday committed suicide by jumping from the verandah of the second floor of his residence at No. 131 Connaught Road Central. The body was taken to the Mortuary. Another Chinese was sent to the Government Civil Hospital after he had been fished out of the harbour into which he had jumped in an endeavour to end his life.

***

A gang of three men yesterday held up a Chinese couple living at No. 7 Wanchai Road and stole from the woman jewellery and money of the total value of $140. The robbers, who were armed with revolvers, escaped. Another affair took place at a matshed at Homuntin yesterday when three men broke in and stole money and jewellery of the total value of $8 from a female inmate.

GOLF.

Mixed Foursome Result.

The mixed foursome competition played at Fanling on 30th. January resulted as follows:—

Mr. & Mrs. Crawford Morgan ...	86	9	77
Mr. D.G.M. Bernard & Miss Calder ...	94	11	83
Mr. & Mrs. C.E.H. Beavis	100	15	85
Mr. H.R. Buckland & Mrs. Hornell ...	94	8	86
Mr. A.E. Crapnell & Mrs. Crawford.	93	6	87
Paymaster Commander & Mrs. Stein R.N. ...	102	14	88
Mr. A.D. Humphreys & Mrs. Armstrong	112	17	95
Mr. & Mrs. C.C. Stark	113	17	96

THE RACES.

Training Times.

With the nearer approach of the Race Meeting (Feb. 20, 21, 22 and 25) interest is growing in the training work. This morning there was a good attendance of owners and others, many watches being in use. Owing to the rain overnight the sand course was distinctly heavy. The grass track was closed.

The times recorded were as follows:—

PONY'S NAME.	Distance	¼ Mile	½ Mile	¾ Mile	1 Mile	1¼ Miles	1½ Miles	1¾ Miles	Last quarter
Scamperdale	¾	35	1.08	1.40	—	—	—	—	32
Allied King...	1	36	1.14	1.50.3	2.20.3	—	—	—	30
Han River	1	38	1.17	1.54	2.27	—	—	—	33
Speckled Mouse	1	36	1.14	1.50	2.22	—	—	—	32
Wallaby	¾	38	1.15	1.48	—	—	—	—	33
Benz	1	36	1.11	1.46.4	2.18	—	—	—	31.1
Roman Dawn	1¼	42	1.19.2	1.56.3	2.31	3.05	—	—	34
Mountain Bear	¾	35	1.06.3	1.43	—	—	—	—	33.2
Bolshevic	¾	35	1.10	1.43	—	—	—	—	33
Repulse Bay Chief ...	1	41	1.18.2	1.53.2	2.25.2	—	—	—	32
Sandy Bay	1	40	1. 5	1.49.4	2.31.4	—	—	—	32
Hongkong Chief	¾	37	1.15.1	1.49.3	—	—	—	—	34.2
The Duclin and The Mangosteen	¾	37	1.13	1.48	—	—	—	—	35
Kinsha and West River ...	1	37	—	1.47	2.21	—	—	—	34
Spotted Sand	¾	36	1.15	1.52	2.24	—	—	—	32
Carpenter and Fish Shop...	1	43	1.22	1.59	2.35	—	—	—	36
Pawnshop	1	35	1.12.2	1.47.3	2.19.3	—	—	—	32
Multum in Parvo	1¼	37	1.13	1.48	2.22.2	2.54.2	—	—	32
Roman Dusk	1	37	1.13	1.49	2.25	—	—	—	36
Aloha	¾	39	1.14	1.47.2	—	—	—	—	33.2
Dunoon	1	36.3	1.14.3	1.52.3	2.25.3	—	—	—	33
Kangsu King	1	34.3	1.09.2	1.45	2.18.2	—	—	—	33.2
Lucky Star & Snake Fish...	¾	47	1.27.3	2.06	—	—	—	—	38.2
Sir Colin	¾	38	1.14	1.47	—	—	—	—	33
Mosaic Tile...	¾	37	1.11.3	1.43.4	—	—	—	—	32.1
Gabriel Junks & North River	1¼	42	1.20	1.57	2.32.2	3.05.1	—	—	32.4
Ajax	1	34	1.10	1.45	2.17.2	—	—	—	32.2
Toyshop	1	36	1.12	1.50	2.23.2	—	—	—	33.2
Shining Star & Sun Star...	¾	36	1.09.2	1.41.2	—	—	—	—	32
Jay Bird	1	35	1.10	1.44	2.19	—	—	—	35
Roman Pride	1	38	1.13.2	1.48.4	2.20	—	—	—	31.1
Ashes	¾	43	1.23	1.55.2	—	—	—	—	32.2
Shek O Chief & Lantau Chief	1	39.3	1.16.1	1.52.2	2.24.2	—	—	—	32
The Ameer	¾	38	1.16	1.49	—	—	—	—	33
Pull Devil Pull Baker & Misserimus Doleful ...	1¼	40	1.18	1.54	2.28	3.00.2	—	—	32.2
Viper...	1¼	42	1.20	1.55	2.32.3	3.08	—	—	35.2
Kangeroo	¾	37	1.13	1.46.3	—	—	—	—	33.3
Arvakur & Bajardo ...	¾	38	1.14	1.49	—	—	—	—	35
Stephanotis...	¾	32	1.05.2	1.37.2	—	—	—	—	32

ROUND THE TOWN.

(By "Gadabout.")

Gadding about round the town during the New Year holidays was like walking in a city of the dead. I took a stroll down the Chinese quarter on Monday morning and a more dismal atmosphere I've never struck. Gone were all the jostling crowds, gone were the laughing coolies with their familiar burdens on the bamboo poles, gone were all the chattering street hawkers and the numerous others who go to make up the typical scene of street life in Hongkong. An occasional rickshaw coolie, who did not care whether you engaged him or not, here and there a group all dressed up in their Sunday best with that vacant look of the morning-after-the-night-before, all seemed so different and strangely quiet after the usual workday scene. The shops shuttered and barred, with their doors slightly open, through which you could just catch a glimpse of fokis and their pals partaking of a friendly glass of samshu, was almost all there was to be seen. Flags were waving bravely from all the buildings, but they did not seem to impart a really festive air. They, too, had a look of the morning-after about them and the once cheery little bits of red paper on all the sampans and junks, torn and half washed off after a few days of rain, seemed to say, "our work is done."

* * *

It's a terrible business altogether this New Year game. Cook celebrated in such good style that he has had to go to hospital, the boy has disappeared—believed to be locked up—and coolie wanders round the house looking as if he had been on the bust for a month. We did our bit in the cracker line on the night of the 27th. and nearly set fire to the house in the bargain, but maskee that, it was in a good cause and being an amateur fireman, the sole appliance being a water jug pinched from somebody's bedroom, was a thrilling experience. The barrage was so fierce round our way that it was three ach emma before I got a wink of sleep, and even then the noise refused to forsake me. I dreamed that there was a fellow with a rifle standing just outside my bedroom window. His one ambition in life seemed to be to puncture my carcase with a dose of lead. Every cracker that went off was this gentleman having another shot.

The fancy dress dance at the V.R.C. was a jolly little affair, but why were so many of the dancers in such a hurry to unmask? Of course, with dominoes on you couldn't be expected to know anyone at all and so you could go up to anybody you liked, though perhaps you had never met 'em before in your natural. That was half the fun. If you didn't know a soul it was supposed to make no difference; you could get plenty of partners. But Hongkong is not a very big place and everybody did know who everybody else was, and perhaps that was that reason. It is so dreadful to speak without an introduction. It's simply not done, even at a masked ball. Nevertheless, it was quite a happy little affair and everybody seemed to have a real good time. A number of the costumes were very effective and I should think the judges must have had a difficult task to say which were the best. I was chatting to one of them during the evening and he was telling me that even a judge's job at a function like that was not all beer and skittles. He once acted in that capacity on board a ship and after the awards were made known for the remainder of the voyage quite a lot of the ladies refused to speak to him.

* * *

Talking of fancy dress balls reminds me of a rather amusing little incident in a neighbouring Colony. A gentleman drove up in a rickshaw to the place where the function was held and when he had divested himself of his coat was annoyed to see a rickshaw-puller approaching him and loudly protesting that he had been underpaid. The coolie wanted another ten cents and was so insistant in his demands that the gentleman began to get wild. He refused to pay the puller any more and told him that if he did not go away he would be thrown out. The coolie persisted and everybody commenced to get interested. Smiles appeared on people's faces and the gentleman was so enraged that he took the coolie by the shoulders and, rushing him to the entrance, shot him neck and crop down the stone steps leading to the street, assisting the puller in his journey by a hefty kick in a place where it would be felt but where it could not do much harm. And the "rickshaw-puller" wished he had chosen a different costume.

A ROYAL BETROTHAL.

A telegram from Belgrade says that engagement of King Alexander to Princess Marie of Rumania is officially announced.

SHANGHAI GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

An Exciting Tussle.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

Shanghai, February 1.

Mr. Roberts tied with Mr. Ferrier over 36 holes at the Racecourse in the Championship, the players again tieing over nine holes. They finally decided to play one hole for the title, Mr. Roberts winning.

GERMAN TRADE IN SHANGHAI.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

Shanghai, February 1.

The Hugo Stinnes China Company has opened offices here.

THE KIANGWAN RACES.

Mr. Burkill Wins the Derby.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

Shanghai, February 1.

Mr. Burkill, riding Social Union, won the Kiangwan Derby. The pony is favourite for the Champions this afternoon, despite the wet track after last night's snow and this morning's rain.

SHRINERS IN SHANGHAI.

Leaving for Hongkong To-morrow.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

Shanghai, February 1.

The Shriners' Ball to-night ends a three-day programme. Seventy-one will be initiated. The Shriners leave for Hongkong to-morrow.

LAND SALES.

Two Lots Disposed Of.

Two plots of land were sold by auction at the offices of the P.W.D. yesterday afternoon. Inland Lot No. 2363, Chatham Path, with an area of 8,778 square feet, was bought by Mr. J. Caer Clark for the upset price of $1,856, or 20 cents a square foot.

A plot of ground at Mau Tau Kok, 126,000 square feet in area, described as Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1445, was sold to Messrs. T. P. Woo and J. Francis Grose for $25,720. The upset price of this lot was $25,200.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Increasing Its Capital.

"PENINSULA HOTEL" SOON TO BE STARTED.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Hongkong Hotel Company was held at the Hotel Office to-day, at noon, for the purpose of considering four resolutions seeking to increase the capital of the Company from $2,500,000 to $5,000,000. During the meeting reference was made to the fact that building will soon commence on the new Peninsula Hotel which the Company proposes to erect a Kowloon. Mr. C. Montague Ede presided and there were also present Mr. J. Scott Harston, Sir Paul Chater, Mr. A. R. Lowe, Sir Ellis Kadoorie (Directors), Mr. J. H. Taggart (Managing Director), Mr H. N. Beaurepaire (Secretary), and Messrs. G. C. Moxon, E. J. Chapman, the Rev. Father Robert, N. V. L. Croucher, M. S. Northcote, E. W. Alderson, E. M. Raymond, W. E. L. Shenton, Fung Tat-hang, A. D. Gee, T. R. Parsons, E. A. Ram, A. S. Ellis and E. E. Ellis (shareholders), representing 149,429 shares.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman said:—Gentlemen:—As indicated in the notice which has just been read by the Company's Secretary, this meeting has been convened for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the necessary resolutions with a view to increasing the authorised capital of this Company from $2,500,000 to $5,000,000 of which amount 109,650 shares will be offered to the shareholders at a premium of $5 per share as indicated in the resolutions set out in the notice convening this meeting. As the notice advertising this meeting sets forth comprehensively the manner in which such Capital will be called up from time to time, it appears superfluous for me to go into further details in this particular connection, except to point out that the 109,650 shares will rank for dividend in proportion to the amount from time to time paid up thereon in respect of the nominal value thereof. By recommending an increase of the authorised capital of the Hotel Company, your Board has taken into consideration the strides which the Company has made during the past few years, and at this point I would especially emphasise that shareholders have not been called upon to finance either the Repulse Bay scheme or other extensions which have been effected during the last eight years, and which are now revenue-producing. The major portion of the capital which will accrue from the issue of the new shares will be utilised for the purpose of financing the "Peninsula Hotel" at Kowloon, upon which plans are now in preparation, and construction is intended to be commenced in the near future, the Hotel Company having actually taken over the land (which is that remarkably fine site in front of Victoria View at Kowloon) as from the First of January of the current year.

I do not propose to detain you, gentlemen, with further details. However, before formally putting the resolutions to this meeting, if any shareholders would like to ask any question or seek any explanation, I shall be pleased to answer such question or give such explanation to the best of my ability.

There were no questions and the meeting agreed to the Chairman's suggestion to take all four resolutions *en bloc*, which were then proposed by the Chairman as follows:—

(1) "That the Authorised Capital of the Company (which is now $2,500,000 consisting of 250,000 shares of the nominal value of $10 each, whereof 219,300 shares have been issued) be increased from $2,500,000 consisting as aforesaid to $5,000,000 (consisting of 500,000 shares of the nominal value of $10 each) by the creation of 250,000 additional shares of the nominal value of $10 each ranking (subject as hereinafter mentioned) as from date of allotment for dividend and in all other respects pari passu with the shares constituting the Company's present issued Capital."

(2) "That 109,650 shares be offered (in the proportion of one new share for every complete number of two old shares held by them respectively) to the persons who on the date of the confirmation of this Resolution as a Special Resolution are registered in the Company's Share Register as the holders of the said 219,300 shares at a premium of $5 per share, and so that on allotment the nominal amount due in respect of such 109,650 shares plus the said premium of $5 per share shall be payable as follows:

Date of Payment.	Amount payable in respect of the nominal value of each share.	Amount payable in respect of the premium on each share.	Total.
15th March 1922.	$3	$2	$5
15th Augt. 1922.	$3	$2	$5
15th March 1923.	$4	$1	$5
	$10	$5	$15

and further that until such time as the said 109,650 shares shall be fully paid up they shall, vis a vis the said 219,300 shares, only rank for dividend in proportion to the ratio borne by the amount paid up thereon to the full nominal value ($10) thereof, and that any of the said 109,650 shares, which shall not be taken up by the Company's Shareholders in manner aforesaid be disposed of in such manner as the Company's Board of Directors shall think fit."

(3) "That the balance of the shares constituting the Company's unissued Capital be issued at such time or times, in such manner and upon such terms and conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may decide."

(4) "That no Shareholder shall be entitled to any offer of a fraction of an additional share in respect of any odd share held by him."

Mr. G. C. Moxon seconded and the resolution was agreed to *nem con.*

This was all the business, the Chairman announcing that a second meeting would take place on February 17th.

THE LAW AND M. KRASSIN.

Appeal Judges Hold That He is Not Immune.

It was decided in the Court o Appeal last month that M. Krassin, the official agent of the Soviet Russia, does not possess the privileges of an ambassador.

A claim for £45,638 had been brought against M. Krassin and the All-Russian Co-operative Society, and M. Krassin had sought to have this set aside, on the ground that as the authorised representative of a foreign state, he was immune from the law.

Lord Justice Bankes said that M. Krassin had not established that he was recognised in this country in any capacity other than that of chief official agent under the trade agreement, which did not give him immunity from civil process.

Lord Justices Scrutton and Atkin concurred, and the appeal was dismissed with costs.

It is understood that the question will be taken to the House of Lords.

Gowns After Sundown at Social Affairs

Somewhere in the world that amuses itself fashions must be born. It is places where the mighty congregate that one finds the things that count worn by the people who have the power of leadership. And it must be in the middle of a swirling cyclonic movement of peoples who represent all shades of opinion. When the winter comet of fashions came into sight one saw clothes as they were to be for the rest of the season, worn by women foregathered from all parts.

THE EFFORT TO OUST BLACK.

The recrudescence of white for winter gaiety has had a certain effect on the ubiquitous black of which the dressmakers have had their fill. The public is implored to give up its mourning.

That some are seeing the folly of continuing black for every hour of the day and evening is evidenced by the audience at the Metropolitan Opera House where white satin with white crystals and pearls is in good repute, where sapphire blue velvet, satin, and crepe is worn by young and old, where the varying tints of nasturtium are repeated, where headdresses and fans, wraps and slippers are of brocades in brilliant colouring.

Metallic tissue is the delight of the well-dressed. It lines trains, it lines evening cloaks, it forms long sleeves, it provides the underslip for transparent frocks. It appears almost everywhere in the apparel except where it once had a sure abiding place: on the feet. No doubt of it, the metal slipper has given way to brocade, and to black satin.

The metallic bandeaux once worn in the hair are not as frequently seen as those of coloured tulle caught with some Oriental effect in coloured crystals, if not in genuine jewels. They are preferred to the heavy, and often unbecoming, jewelled headdress.

There are certain accessories attached to the gowns. For instance, there's the bracelet sleeve, which is merely a circular or pleated ruffle of tulle or crepe falling from a greater bracelet of several bands of coloured crystals. It was shown in early October and accepted by fashionable people for the social season. It leaves the top of the arm bare and keeps one from the expense of long gloves. Usually, the hand is left uncovered when this sleeve is worn. Women who are wedded to the white kid glove will continue to wear it wrinkled under long transparent sleeves. The woman who says she does a thousand things a day with her hands, is not quite sure that they are sufficiently irreproachable to stand uncovered before the glare of light, white satin, and jewels. Gloves give one a sense of comfort.

There are women to-day who have taken up the Victorian idea of wearing heavy gloves through the day, even when sleeping, just in order that their hands may present the lily-white appearance of the exquisite lady during the evening. We are apt to laugh at such affectation to-day, but some of us are not too young to remember seeing our mothers clipping the tips of old gloves, rubbing the inside with carefully prepared mutton-suet, and placing them on the bed table to be ready to slip on when bedtime came. And there were loose chamois gloves for housework, never removed except when the sewing room was entered. There are two well-known women who have not removed their long loose gloves for years, except to eat or sew.

The younger women simply banish gloves for the evening and do not argue the question. It has no interest for them. Hands are meant to be used and seen. That's all there is to that.

VELVET THE PREFERRED FABRIC.

The young woman as well as the dowagerites, however, revel in the predilection for richly coloured velvet, also white velvet in the exceptionally graceful weave which has been invented for evening gowns. The white velvet is the striking fashion of the year, no matter what occasion it serves. In evening frocks it is built in distinguished draped models or follows the early Oriental silhouette with a barbaric girdle at the hips, holding much fulness above and slenderness below. This is a difficult model for any but the slimly fashioned.

Coral velvet is one of the smart offsets to black. One frock of it is cut on straight lines with square short sleeves laced across the top of the arm with gold cord, with long black velvet panels falling from them to the ankles where they are weighted with gold cord tassels. Such sleeves are sufficiently novel to catch every eye, but oddity did not stop with the arm covering, for the low waistline was outlined with groups of Egyptian feathers which reminds one of the eagles' feathers Cheruit used in an evening gown of fir green tulle and silver cloth. There is something strong, evidently, behind this usage of dark and irisdescent feathers, for the big houses are putting them out and the woman who wore the coral velvet frock with the feathered girdle, also had the same feathers mounted on small hair combs which substituted a headdress.

And speaking of headdresses, there was another curious effect gotten by a pair of uncurled ostrich feathers stuck straight through the coiffure so that the quills stood well beyond the ears at one side, and the flues out at the other.

This fashion is in keeping with the shape of the new accepted hats which are as wide across the head as the traffic will permit.

NO QUESTION OF SHORT SKIRTS.

At last the storm occasioned by the long skirts which blew in from the Atlantic has died down to tranquility. Ankle length it is for evening gowns, with side and back draperies that trail on the floor. Trains are on formal gowns. Some of them are lined with gold or silver cloth, others with crepe or chiffon in a contrasting shade. One lets go in these linings, accepting the fuchsia shades, the new red ones, sunset purple, amber, and the green of mistletoe, or the yellow of the mimosa.

As the skirt rapidly lengthened, despite protests, as observers knew it would, decolletage went higher and sleeves grew longer. A modest era has set in. It may not influence manners or morals for we can appear as sedately clothed as the ladies who accompanied the Knights of Arthur's Round Table, and be as much like them on the inside as the outside.

The gowns one meets in the evenings are apt to be as low as the collarbone, and there is no one to say that one is incorrectly dressed for the most formal function. There are other, and prettier frocks, which seek to bring into fashion the square neckline also the Eugenie shoulder decolletage. Both attempts have brought the real lace bertha into the limelight.

Heirlooms of this sort are worn at the opera on velvet or white satin gowns. They are caught in the good old-fashioned manner with brooches of large diamonds set in gold, not platinum. These berthas are not gathered to the shoulder decolletage; they are laid on flat and plain, rounding the arm as smoothly as a sailboat turns a stake. Such, you must admit, is a reversal from the established.

Coral red velvet evening gown high in front and slashed to a deep V in back, which is half filled with flesh pink crepe. It is laced across with rhinestone bands.

Evening coiffure which shows the new fashion of wearing two uncurled ostrich feathers run through the hair. They stand out far at each side.

There are scarves of silk net, edged with metal fringe, placed across the shoulders at the back, that appear to carry the neckline of the frock to the neck itself; the ends drop over the bare arms and the wearer who knows the trick of the season winds these ends around the arms serpent fashion. Sometimes there is a loop on the fringe through which the thumb is thrust so that the drapery is held in place.

Another neck arrangement is a slender harness of jet or rubies or apphire going straight across the chest and arms, then over the shoulders.

There was a bright green Georgette crepe frock worn at a restaurant dance which had this arrangement in jet medallions, the black of the crystal carried out in a redingote of black velvet weighted at hem with black fur.

The most striking exposure of bare skin, which distinguishes an evening gown from a morningone, was contrived in a dance frock of ruby red velvet, which was high in the neck in front and open to the waist at the back. Most of the V-shaped space was filled in with flesh chiffon, and the entire opening was laced across with rhinestone bands. A friend suggested that her partner in dancing had better guide her in the Paris fashion with his hand at the waist instead of in the middle of the back. Rhinestones have sharp edges.

THE SANDAL SLIPPER RULES.

No one objects to the Egyptian slipper this season. Now it is in the shop windows and on the feet of those who are fashionable and those who follow every new fashion regardless of the lack of proper opportunity to exploit it. There are many such. The streets are filled with women dressed in the paraphernalia which should be kept for the exclusive functions of high society foregathered under electric lights and talking to music.

None others exist in the desires of the fashionable woman.

When she is simply dressed, she substitutes plain black satin slippers with a small French heel, guiltless of bows or buckles, and above each of these styles, she wears only taupe or amber stockings.

STOCKINGS WORN, NOT SEEN.

The sheerest stockings that have ever been woven are used for the evening, and unfortunately for the shopping hours by those who will break the law of when-and-where in dress. Forty-four count is the technical name given these leg coverings, which has led to the belief that stockings should be worn, but not seen.

In Paris there is good evidence that flesh pink is the third choice in this colour scheme which so far has been limited to amber and taupe. There is a wide clocking at the side of the fashionable stocking, but it is done in open work, not embroidery, as in other days.

Short wrap for evening of gold and black brocade with broad ermine scarf lined with bright green velvet. The cuffs on the extraordinary sleeves are of green velvet.

This evening frock from Paul Poiret is of Italian red velvet with a girdle of Egyptian feathers. Combs covered with these feathers are worn in the hair.

Dance frock of bright green georgette and black velvet. The latter forms a flaring redingote. A harness of jet medallions forms the decolletage.

FASHION NOTES.

TOO MANY HANDKERCHIEFS.

It is hardly likely that you have too many handkerchiefs for this time of year, but if you had a number of useless ones at Christmastime, don't forget that they look very nice under a glass top to a small bedside table.

DO IT YOURSELF.

Fur-lined gloves haven't really much to recommend them. They are very clumsy, but a little edging of fur on an ordinary glove is quite another matter. It certainly looks very nice and expensive, so to speak. Three-quarters of a yard of fur will go round quite a decent-sized gauntlet, and you can easily stitch it on yourself.

FOR THE BEDROOM.

Photo-frames which are destined for your bedroom must not be made of silver or wood now. There are some especially designed to stand on the dressing-table. These are covered in some silken material, and then lingerie roses are sewn all round. Children's photographs look awfully sweet in these rose circles, but it wouldn't be very appropriate to put a photo of grandpapa in one of these flower frames, especially if he has a beard!

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

	Stock Exchange.		Sharebrokers' Association.	
Banks.				
H.K. & S. Bank	b.	750	b.	750
H. " £35 paid	b.	735 sa. 740	b.	735
k. of E. Asia n. Old 105 New 102			n.	105
Marine Insurances.				
Cantons	n.	440	s.	440
North Chinas	n.	$144	n.	144
Unions	b.	233	sa.	235
Yangtzes	b.	23½	s.	25
Far Easterns	b.	23	b.	23
Fire Insurances.				
China Fires	b.	125	b.	125
H.K. Fires	n.	369½	b.	370
Shipping.				
Douglases	n.	40	b.	38
H.K. Steamboats	n.	27¼	n.	27½
Indos (Pref.)	b.	36	s.	36
Indo Def. Lon/Reg.	n.	265		
Indo Def. H.K. Reg.	n.	260	s.	250
Shells	b.	$6/-	n.	$8/-
Ferries	b.	35½	b. 35½	s. 36
Refineries.				
Sugars	n.	150	s.	140
Malabons	n.	48	n.	45
Mining.				
Kailans	s.	75/-	n.	75/-
Langkats / Shanghai Loans / Shai Explorations	n.	$10¼	n.	10¾
Raubs	b.	$ 1	b.	1.20
Tronohs	b.	23 6		
Ural Caspians	b.	11 6		
Benguet Con	P.	1 95		
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.				
H.K. Wharves	b.	90	n.	93
K. Docks	b.	160	sa.	160
S'hai Docks	b.	$105	b.	105
N. Engineerings	n.	$8¾	n.	8¾
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.				
Centrals	b.	143	b.	143
H.K. Hotels	b.	22½	s.	23
H.K. Lands	b.	202	b.	202
H'phreys Est.	b.	11	b. sa.	11
K'loon Lands	b.	46	b.	46
L. Reclamations	b.	181	b.	182
West Points	s.	53½	n.	54
Cotton Mills.				
Ewos	b.	$18½	n.	18¾
Orientals	b.	$13¾	n.	14
S'hai Cottons	b.	$140	n.	140
Miscellaneous.				
Cements	sa.	25¾/26	b.	26
China Light old				
China Light new	b.	12.10	b.	12
China Providents	b.	13.20	b.	13¼
Dairy Farms	b. 25	sa. 24¾	b.	24¾
Electrics H.K.	n.	24¾	b.	24.60
Electrics Macao	n.	50		
H'kong & Canton Ice			n.	10
Hongkong Ropes	n.	35	n.	35
Hk. Tramways	sa.	13¼	n.	13¼
Peak Trams, old	b.	9.70	b.	9¾
Do. new	b.	1.20	b.	1.20
Steam Laundries				
Steel Foundries	n.	11½	b.	11½
Water-boat	b.	18¼	b.	18
Watsons	b.	9 80	b.	9.60
Wm. Powells	n.	21		
Wissmans	b.	30	b.	29

Hongkong, February, 1, 1922

AUSTRALIAN WIRELESS DEVELOPMENT.

Linking up the Pioneer Settlements.

The Commonwealth Trade Commissioner, Shanghai, announces:

The sheer vastness of Australia, with its unlimited scope for settlement, compels a keener demand for a rapid development of wireless telegraphy and wireless telephony than is demanded nearer the world's centres of scientific progress. And, curiously enough, the same immensity may give to isolated settlers "far outback" who have not yet got the attractive cities' advantages of land lines, the daily companionship of messages on the highways of other

The Federal Government recognises the special needs of pioneer settlements, and has already done a great deal to keep them in line with coastal progress, but the necessity for numerous land lines at heavy cost for construction and maintenance is so great that purposeful attention is being given to the question of speaking across Australia instead of along wires.

It is proposed to erect wireless stations in north-west Queensland, and in the Northern Territory, and thus bring almost half a continent within easy range of the big centres of population in Australia.

Then at Perth (Western Australia) a local firm of electrical engineers recently erected to the order of the Perth Observatory a long-distance wireless receiving apparatus with a range of 12,500 miles. The apparatus is constructed that advices may be received without interference from places as far distant as Annapolis in the United States of America.

The possibilities for further development are so great that supporters of progress in wireless telegraphy and telephony urge that the Federal Government's efforts should be supplemented by private enterprise. To this end a suggestion has been made that the law vesting in the Commonwealth full and absolute control of wireless telegraphy should be amended to permit activity by private enterprise in the matter of wireless installations.

SON OF KING LEOPOLD.

Youth Who Might Have Been King of Belgium.

A "distinguished foreigner" arrived in Vienna a few days ago, Baron Lucien Philippe Marie Vaughan, a youth of seventeen, the illegitimate son of the late King Leopold of Belgium, who, with his instructor, is on a journey through Central Europe. This young man recalls the romantic affair of King Leopold, who, as an old man of seventy-two, fell in love with Caroline Lacroix, a porter's daughter. bought her Larmoix Castle, near Paris, where he spent most of his time and surrounded the lady with princely splendour. Making her the "Baroness of Vaughan," he was weded to her by the Court chaplain in the private chapel of his castle at Laeken.

In 1905, at the Cape Ferrat Castle on the Riviera, she had a son, the lad who is now visiting Vienna; in the birth register is the entry:—"Father unknown." Despite this modesty, the King's three daughters were greatly upset, as they and others suspected that little Lucien Philippe Marie would be the future King of the Belgians, for, according to the Belgian Constitution, all classes are equal before the law, and there is no such thing as "morganatic marriage." But to attain this end King Leopold would have had to undergo civil marriage with Caroline Lacroix, without which the wedding was invalid. For unknown reasons the King did not do so.

PORT INTELLIGENCE.

The following shipping and mail intelligence has been corrected to noon to-day:—

Vessels Arrived.

Vessel	Agents	From	Mooring
Kashgar	P & O S N Co.	London & Singapore	K Wharf
Kashmir	"	Yokohama & Shanghai	A 3
Jeypore	"	Bombay & Singapore	——
Cyclops	B & S	Shanghai	Dock
Kanchow	"	Swatow & Saigon	Stonecutters'
Mylie	Moller & Co.	Bangkok	"
Tenyo M.	T K K	San Francisco & Shanghai	A 5
Kaga M.	N Y K	Bombay & Singapore	K Wharf
Van Overstration	J C J L	Deli & Singapore	Stonecutters'
Afrika	Manners & B'house	Copenhagen & Singapore	Holt's Wharf

Clearances.

Vessel	Agents	Where Bound	Departure.
St. Albans	P & O S N Co.	Melbourne & Manila	31st Jan.
Kashmir	"	London & Singapore	1st Feb.
Kashgar	"	Yokohama & Shanghai	"
Kaga M.	N Y K	"	"
Van Cloon	J C J L	Singapore	"

Impending Departures.

(Compiled from our Shipping Advertisements.)

Vessel	Agents	Destination	Sailing Date
Kashmir	P & O	Antwerp	1st Feb.
Japan	P & O	Kobe	1st "
Nelsus	B & S	Liverpool	1st "
Van Cloon	J C J L	Singapore	1st "
Kaifong	B & S	Haiphong	2nd "
Singan	B & S	Shanghai	2nd "
Kingyuan	B & S	Singapore	2nd "
Kwangchow	B & S	Bangkok	2nd "
Kashgar	P & O	Kobe	2nd "
Kamo M.	N Y K	Japan	2nd "
Taiyuan	B & S	Australia	2nd "
Taming	B & S	Haiphong	2nd "
Kamo M.	N Y K	Japan	2nd "
Mayebashi M	N Y K	Japan	2nd "
Mansang	J M Co.	Sandakan	3rd "
Fooksang	J M Co.	Calcutta	3rd "
Yuensang	J M Co.	Manila	3rd "
Waishing	J M Co.	Shanghai	3rd "
Hopsang	J M Co.	Bangkok	3rd "
Kwaisang	J M Co.	Shanghai	3rd "
Taksang	J M Co.	Hoihow	3rd "
Pyrrhus	B & S	Japan	3rd "
Glenaty	J M Co.	Hamburg	3rd "
Torila	P & O	Rangoon	3rd "
Cheribon M.	Nanyo Y K	Yokohama	4th "
St. Albans	P & O	Melbourne	4th "
Esther Dollar	E D Co.	New York	5th "
Changsha	B & S	Australia	5th "
Keystone State	Ad Line	Manila	6th "
Achilles	B & S	Hamburg	7th "
Malacca M	N Y K	Marseilles	7th "
Fushimi M.	N Y K	Victoria	8th "
Bay State	Ad Line	Seattle	9th "
Tokushima M	N Y K	Colombo	10th "
Changsha	B & S	Australia	16th "
Keemun	B & S	New York	16th "
Glenlace	J M Co.	Hamburg	16th "
City of Manchester	Bank Line	Hamburg	16th "
Tjimanock	J C J L	Shanghai	"
Simaler	J C J L	Manila	"
Tjikiri	J.C J L	Japan	"
Tjiganas	J C J L	Saigon	"
Tjisadas	J C J L	Japan	"

Impending Arrivals.

(Supplied by our Advertisers.)

Vessel	Agents	From	Due Hongkong
Kamo M.	N Y K	London	1st Feb.
Tenyo M.	T K K	Yokohama	1st "
Jeypore	P & O	Singapore	1st "
Pyrrhus	N Y K	Singapore	4th "
Glaucus	N Y K	Singapore	5th "
Dumera	P & O	Singapore	6th "
Khiva	P & O	Singapore	6th "
Tanda	P & O	Calcutta	7th "
Lahore	P & O	Bombay	7th "
Tottori M.	N Y K	Antwerp	8th "
Calcutta M.	N Y K	Calcutta	11th "
Dacre Castle	D & Co.	New York	12th "
Awa M.	N Y K	Bombay	12th "
Iyo M.	N Y K	London	13th "
Korea M.	T K K	Yokohama	15th "
Tango M.	B & S	Sydney	16th "
Devanha	P & O	London	27th "
Atsuta M.	N Y K	London	1st Mar.
Boston Cast'e	D & Co.	New York	B. of "
Pathan	D & Co.	Liverpool	B. of "

Consignees Diary.

(Compiled from our Advertisements.)

Vessel	Agents	Goods Stored	Free Storage Expires	Claims to be in by	Examination Date
Glenade	J M Co.	Kowloon	Feb. 1	Feb. 24	Feb. 1
Sutton Hall	B L Ltd	Holt's	Feb. 2	Feb. 9	Tues. & Friday
Manila M.	O S K	Kowloon	Feb. 3	Feb. 7	Wed. & Sat.
Afrika	M & B	Holt's	Feb. 6	Feb. 10	Feb. 6
Benmohr	B L Co.	Kowloon	Feb. 6	Feb. 12	Feb. 6
Theseus	B & S	Shanghai	—	—	—
Demodocus	B & S	Singapore	—	—	—
Tenyo M.	T K K	—	Feb.	—	—
Keystone State	A L	Shanghai	—	—	—
Bay State	A L	Shanghai	—	—	—

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
Straits	Mayebashi M.	1st Feb
Straits	Kamo M.	1st "
Bombay & Straits	Jeypore	1st "
Shanghai	Kiukiang	2nd "
Bombay	Lahore	7th "

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Shanghai, N. China & Japan	Kamo M.	Thurs., 2 inst., 10 a.m.
Shanghai, N. China, Dairen, *Japan & *Victoria...	Manila M.	Thurs., 2 inst., 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow...	Haihong	Thurs., 2 inst., 1 p.m.
Macao	Portuguese Gunboat	Thurs., 2 inst., 3 p.m.
Canton, Kongmoon, Samshui & Wuchow	By Train ...	Thurs., 2 inst., 2 & 6 p.m.
Philippine Is., Sandakan, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Islands...	St. Albans	Fri., 3 Feb., Registration 5 p.m. Letters 4th 8.30 a.m.
Shanghai, N. China, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & South America & *Europe via Victoria B.C....	Bay State	Wed., 8 inst., Registration 5 p.m. Letters 9th 8.30 a.m.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

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§ SIBERIA M.	20,000	Jan. 31.	§ PERSIA M.	9,000	Mar. 29.
TENYO M. ‡	22,000	Feb. 11.	‡ SHINYO M.	22,000	Mar. 8.
KOREA M.	20,000	Feb. 24.	TAIYO M.	22,000	Apr. 4.

§ Calling at Dairen and omitting call Shanghai.
‡ Calling at Dairen. ‡ Call at Keelung.

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THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AYRES.

STEAMERS.	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG.
* GINYO MARU	15,500	Feb. 26th.
ANYO MARU	18,500	Mar. 31st.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 13th.

* Omit Manila.

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ALDABI	Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg	10th Mar.
TJISONDARI	Amsterdam, Rotterdam & Hamburg	10th Apr.
ROTTI	Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg	10th May.

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S.S. "M. S. Dollar"	Mar. 12.
S.S. "Grace Dollar"	Apr. 11.

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S.S. "Harold Dollar"	Mar. 7.

San Francisco, Seattle, Vancouver.

S.S. "Bessie Dollar"	Mar. 30.

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" Keystone State	For Seattle	Feb. 18.	May 10.
" Silver State	For Seattle	Mar. 9.	Mar. 28.
" Pinetree State	For Seattle	Mar. 23.	Apr. 11.

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" Silver State	Feb. 27.
" Pinetree State	Mar. 13.

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Yiktaichauk, from Shanghai.
Kwongbungcheong, Chinkian.

TH. KRING. Superintendent.
Hongkong. Jan. 19, 1922.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

ANTI-FOREIGN SYMPTOM.

The National Associated Chambers of Commerce have written to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce demanding that foreigners be prohibited from establishing firms or godowns in interior places other than treaty ports.

QUICK BUNKERING ON THE TYNE.

A smart bunkering feat was recently performed on the Tyne.—The Japanese steamer Woyo Maru arrived in the river on Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock carrying a general cargo from China. She was bound for Denmark, and needed bunkers. She was put under the spouts at the Commissioners' Staiths at 2.45, and took in 900 tons of bunkers by 9.30 the same day, leaving the river by midnight. The vessel has three decks, and two-thirds of the coal had to be trimmed, thus making the bunkering feat all the more remarkable.

EXCESSIVE PORT AND DOCK CHARGES.

A resolution to the effect that the continuance of the great increase in dock dues and other port charges on shipping, and particularly that of 150 per cent. over pre-war rates authorised at the railway-owned docks, is no longer justified was passed at the general meeting of the British Sailing Shipowners' Association, Ltd. last month. It expresses the growing opinion of the shipping industry as a whole that the trade of the country is being hampered by the excessive charges to which ships using British ports are being subjected. The protest is solidly based on ascertained facts. From figures collected a table has been compiled enabling comparison to be made in the disbursements of ships loading or unloading cargoes at certain ports in 1914, and of the same ships loading or unloading the same cargoes at these ports in November, 1921. The increase is 146 per cent. For the seventeen ships taken for purposes of comparison the total disbursements increased from £7,870.6s in 1914 to £19,345.14s 10d in 1921. Amounts arising from dock dues showed an increase of 105 per cent., the increase in other expenses being 160 per cent.

Of individual ports, Manchester makes the worst showing, the charge borne by two vessels using the port being 285 per cent. and 245 per cent. respectively above pre-war. The increase for Leith is 187 per cent. London is rather below the average, with increases of 115, 124 and 137 per cent. The best ports are Avonmouth and Bristol, where increases are 87 and 84 per cent respectively.

The seventeen vessels concerned were all steamers. Sailing vessels are harder hit. Their original cost, running costs and freight rates being lower than those of steamers, the margin on which they are operated is narrower and consequently is more severely affected by one outstanding item of expense such as dock dues and port charges.

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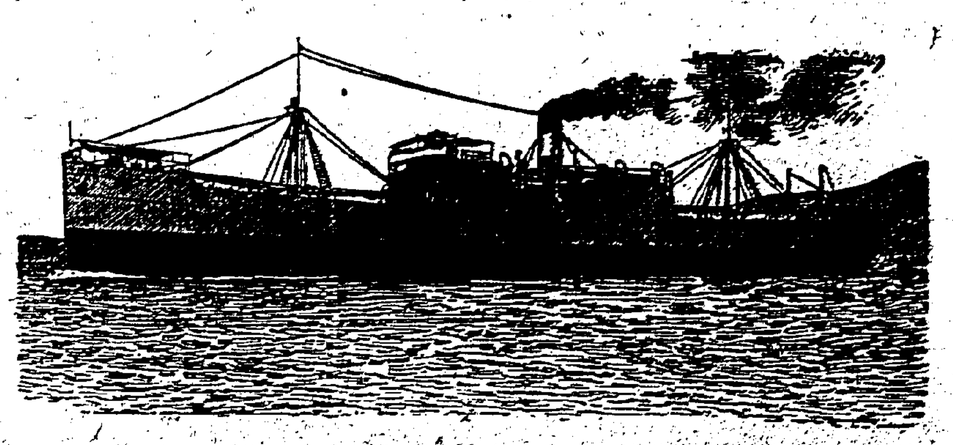

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SHIPPING NEWS.

PENANG HARBOUR MASTER.

Lieut-Commander C. A. Peal, R.N.R., has been appointed Harbour Master, Penang.

A JOINT ANGLO-AMERICAN NAVAL SHIPYARD.

An Ex-Tel. message from Washington reads: It is understood that a joint Anglo-American shipyard, to construct a limited number of naval vessels for Britain and the United States during the naval holiday, will be suggested by the British delegation as part of its reservation to the Hughes' programme. It is understood that Britain would, however, scrap her larger yards, which might be used contrary to the spirit of the Hughes' programme. It is stated that the proposed, joint shipyard will be large enough to make only one ship annually.

FOREIGN FLAGS AT A DISCOUNT.

It is reported on good authority that the Szechuen and Hupeh Chinese shareholders in one of the Ichang-Chungking steamship companies now being operated under a foreign flag, are dissatisfied with the small amount of actual protection secured against the Szechuen soldiery and officials. As a result, it is said, the company's steamers will shortly be back under the Chinese flag. The Chinese authorities appear to know quite fully whether the alleged foreign interest is true or fictitious. And furthermore, foreign flags do not receive the same respect or afford the same protection as in former years.—*C. China Post.*

STATISTICS.

Lloyd's Register of Shipping has issued a statistical summary of vessels totally lost, broken up, condemned, &c., relating chiefly to 1920. The tables show that in 1920 the gross reduction in the effective mercantile marine of the world amounted to 585 vessels of 657,554 tons, excluding all vessels of less than 100 tons. Of this total, 370 vessels, of 518,595 tons, were steamers, and 215, of 138,959 tons, were sailing vessels. Strandings and similar casualties, which come under the term "wrecked," appear as the chief causes of disaster. To such casualties are attributable 45.6 per cent. of the losses of steamers, and 45.1 per cent. of sailing vessels.

SHIPPING AND FLOATING MINES.

"The danger of floating mines even after the lapse of years from the great war is not quite a negligible one, but it may be said generally that it is practically non-existent around the British coasts, except perhaps in certain areas in the North Sea. The recent rumour that such mines have been found in the Firth of Clyde, the Admiralty have given the assurance that beyond the occasional appearance of such a mine there is no danger, and that it is very probable any of the few left floating would be innocuous. They deny that there is any truth in the statement that there is a sunken submarine full of mines in the Firth of Forth."—*Journal of Commerce.*

LLOYD'S REGISTER CHAIRMAN RESIGNS.

At a special meeting of the general committee of Lloyd's Register of Shipping, a letter was read from Sir John H. Luscombe, in which he intimated that he felt the time had arrived when he should resign the position of chairman of the society, and expressed his desire that his resignation should take effect at the end of the present year. Sir John first became a member of the committee of Lloyd's Register in January, 1902, sitting ex-officio as chairman of Lloyd's. He was elected deputy-chairman and treasurer of Lloyd's Register from 1904 to 1906 under the chairmanship of Sir John Glover, and was elected deputy-chairman for the second time in 1919. With three short intervals, he has served continuously since his first election, and altogether has 17½ years' service on the committee. In accepting Sir John's resignation, the committee unanimously adopted the following resolution on the motion of Mr. J. Wilson Potter, seconded by Mr. Arthur L. Sturge, viz:—"Resolved that the committee of Lloyd's Register have learnt with very great regret that Sir John H. Luscombe feels it incumbent upon him to resign the office of chairman of the society, and that they desire to record their appreciation of the important services which he had rendered to Lloyd's Register during his long membership of that committee, and particularly during his tenure of the office of chairman and deputy-chairman, and also to express their sense of the high qualities which have won for Sir John the lasting esteem and personal friendship of his colleagues."

AUSTRALIAN TRADE CONFERENCE.

Promoting Settlement on New Lands and Marketing Produce.

The Australian Premiers' recent Conference at Melbourne came to an end after sitting for five days. Subsequently Mr. Hughes made a statement in regard to the matters that had been dealt with.

The Conference, said Mr. Hughes, had come to an agreement on the immigration question. It had been decided that each State should formulate a definite scheme setting out exactly what it was prepared to do in the way of making available land suitable for settlement, the number of settlers that could be absorbed on such lands, employment that could be guaranteed for such immigrants, the character of the public works necessary for such purpose, whether railways, roads, irrigation, or water conservation, and what guarantee it could give to the Commonwealth, which the latter could submit to the immigrant before embarkation.

These schemes, when completed, continued Mr. Hughes, would be in the nature of a contract between the States and the Commonwealth, and it was considered that by this means the Commonwealth would be able to give the immigrant those positive assurances of land for settlement for himself and his family which were essential to a successful policy of immigration. The Commonwealth would provide the money, subect to the scheme being approved and necessary assurance given.

Asked if the Commonwealth had limited the amount it was prepared to advance Mr. Hughes replied that the Commonwealth had not limited itself to any particular amount. The amount would be limited in three ways, namely, as regards the number of men which were offering, the means of transferring them to Australia, and settling them on the land when they arrived. The two latter conditions depended on finance. It was for the Commonwealth, which, it must be remembered, had not the purse of Fortunatus, when the schemes had been provided and had been approved, to secure the necessary financial backing.

The Prime Minister then alluded to the resolutions that had been agreed to. "What we need," said Mr. Hughes, "are men to people our great empty spaces and to cultivate our lands. The great cities are altogether out of proportion to the rural population. If we can people the country, the towns can look after themselves, with a small population in a country as vast as Australia successful land settlement involves more than merely placing men upon suitable areas or even providing them with assistance to cultivate them. We must find remunerative oversea markets for what they produce. In all the primary and many of the secondary industries production far exceeds local needs. The present position of the fresh, dried, and preserved fruit industry may be particularly cited to illustrate the gravity of the situation and the necessity for immediate action. Millions of money have been spent in developing this industry and in settling soldiers on orchard lands year by year. These and other orchards are maturing, and the supply of fruit is growing with leaps and bounds. No efforts at land settlement have been so successful and, paradoxically, it is the very completeness of our success in this direction which now threatens us with disaster. The requirements of the home market will shortly be quite inadequate to absorb what is even now produced, let alone the produce of the thousands of acres of orchards which will come into bearing within the next few years. While it is true that trade with Great Britain and elsewhere has been developed within the past few years, the volume must be increased very considerably if it is to absorb our ever-expanding production. Unless we can find profitable markets oversea for our produce it is futile to speak of immigration.

What applied to the fruit industry, Mr. Hughes said, applied with equal force to meat, dairy produce, and other products. It was unanimously agreed that action was imperative and urgent, and that this would involve co-operation between the Commonwealth, the State, and the producers. It was agreed that two things were essential to development of our export trade, viz:—

(1) A uniform standard should be prescribed which would ensure that only goods of marketable quality should be exported: and

(2) The appointment of first-class business men in Britain and elsewhere to push Australian goods.

The conference then adopted the following resolutions:—

(1) This conference agrees that the Commonwealth authorities prescribe a uniform standard for all exportable products, for which, in the interest of Australian trade, such action is necessary.

(2) That there be a uniform system for the inspection, grading and marketing of such goods.

(3) That as far as possible, prior to the commencement of any regulation or the amendment of any existing regulation, that copies thereof shall be furnished to the States to enable them to make such representations as they deem fit.

(4) That commercial representatives be immediately appointed in the United Kingdom and the East. All appointments of commercial representatives abroad shall be made by the Commonwealth after consultation with the States. The Commonwealth shall defray the expenditure of its present Eastern commercial representative and contribute one-fifth towards the expenses of other commercial representatives of the East and the United Kingdom, the States to defray the remaining four-fifths of the expenditure of such representatives on a *per capita* basis. When the preliminary work of the organization of any such agency has been completed the expenditure necessary for its maintenance shall be paid for by contributions from the producers upon the basis of a commission charged on the turnover.

(5) That the Prime Minister and the Premiers invite the organisations of producers and commercial bodies to co-operate with them and take all action necessary to give effect to these resolutions.

The Prime Minister stated that the Premier of Tasmania had agreed that his State should contribute its quota for the commercial representative to the East, but as it had recently appointed Mr. Ashbolt as Agent-General in Britain with the intention that he should devote himself to trade organisation he felt that his State could not see its way to contribute further towards trade representation in Britain.

Mr. Hughes, referring to the British Empire Exhibition to be held in 1922, said that all the Premiers, with one exception, had agreed that it should be gone on with. The Premier of Tasmania, Sir Walter Lee, had expressed some doubt about his State undertaking the necessary expense.

COAL AND MEAT.

The States, continued Mr. Hughes, were unanimous in asking the Commonwealth to continue such measure of coal control as would ensure supplies of coal for industries. It would, he explained, be necessary to pass legislation in order to bring this about, as the power which the Commonwealth now enjoys terminates this year.

The question of the export of meat had been carefully considered and an agreement was arrived at to the effect that the Commonwealth should make representations to the British Government with a view of obtaining a share in the supply by Australia for the army and navy.

"All the Premiers," the Prime Minister said, in regard to the Commonwealth offer of 3s/d. a bushel advance on the coming season's wheat," were agreeable to the guarantee being extended to the States where no provision had been made for an advance. In Western Australia and New South Wales the position presents some little difficulty. The position in New South Wales is that the Wheat Marketing Bill has not yet passed the Legislature. Subject to the conditions I have laid down, the Commonwealth guarantee will be available to the farmers of South Australia. That will necessitate a pool, and I am sure the farmers would be prepared to undertake that."

The Premier of South Australia, Mr. Barwell, submitted a proposal that the Commonwealth should amend the Arbitration Act in the direction of excepting from the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Arbitration Act questions affecting State instrumentalities. This was unanimously agreed to.

HOME RULE FOR PEKING.

Plea for Autonomy in the Metropolitan Area.

A Peking message states: The Metropolitan Self-Government Association has submitted a petition to the Premier urging the Government to adopt self-government in the Metropolitan Area in order to increase the welfare of the people. The petitioners drew attention to the Mandate, issued on January 1, which provided for the supervision of an administrative official, but in all other respects the governing body would be elected by the people.

The regulations for self-government both in towns and *hsien* have been proclaimed, but the questions when and where have not been decided. This omission obviously was intended to give the people an opportunity to consider the regulations and prepare for their adoption. It was announced, however, that as soon as these preparations were completed the regulations would be put into force.

It appears that a sufficient number of local bodies have not pledged their adherence to the self-government plan, only some thirty per cent. so far having done so. But as the Government has shown its determination to carry out this measure, it is the duty of the people not only to comply but to give their assistance.

UP TO THE PEOPLE.

The President fully realizes that local self-government will increase the welfare of the people, and he has made it so clear to his countrymen that the responsibility now rests with them.

The members of this Association, whether temporarily or permanently domiciled in this area, have always advocated local self-government. They have sent six petitions on this subject to the various Governments in the past nine years, but they have not received a single reply. The petitioners believe that local self-government should be adopted first in this Metropolitan Area, as an example for other districts to follow, and they avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the inauguration of a new Cabinet to remind it of their wishes and of the hearty approval of President Hsu, who is a zealous supporter of self-Government.

HOUSES FOR NOTHING.

A property owner wishes to give away 19 cottages at Leyton, but can find nobody to accept the gift. This fact came to light when the attention of Stratford justices was called to the owner's failure to keep his property in repair. The clerk suggested that the landlord should put the cottages in a raffle. "Why don't the council have the property?" queried the chairman, but he was informed that it was not worth having.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. SIBERIA.—Mr. A. J. Bendersky, Mr. A. E. Bury, Mr. Chan Ying, Miss H. M. Closkie, Mr. F. Ehrhardt, Mr. Fong Yick Cho, Mr. V. S. Giles, Mr. A. Glatzel, Mr. Sydney Humphreys, Mr. G. S. F. Kemp, Mr. Leung Ngan Lin, Mrs. A. Antonikovsky, Mr. Louis E. Carlson, Mr. James Morton, Mr. W. J. Pettican, Mr. M. S. Redpath, Mrs. M. S. Redpath, Miss Cecile Reynolds, Mrs. Geo. D. Russell, Mr. T. Sumita, Miss E. Summerskill, Mr. Siu Choung Wo, Mr. Robert Slessor, Mr. B. J. Stansfield, Miss L. Sheppard, Mr. S. Toyoshima, Mr. Tai Mang Wai, Mr. S. Y. Wen Choung Hsu, Mr. F. P. Yearley, Mr. & Mrs. M. Eventburg, Mr. G. Fetherstonhaugh, Mr. K. Maeda, Mr. Edgar W. Howard, Mr. T. Yamaki.

EXCHANGE.

(Opening Rate: closing Rate on Page 1.

SELLING.	
T/T	2/7
Demand	2/7⅛
10 d/s	
30 d/s	
4 m/s	2/7½
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	111½
T/T Japan	116
T/T India	197
Demand, India	—
T/T San Francisco & New York	55¼
T/T Java	150
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T Francs	6.70
Demand, Paris	—

BUYING.	
4 m/s. L/C	2/8¼
4 m/s. D/P	2/8⅜
6 m/s. L/C	2/8⅜
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	2/10
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	58
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. Francs	7.30
6 m/s. Francs	7.50
Demand, Germany.	
Demand, New York	55⅜
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	197
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	197
On Yokohama	116½
Demand, Manila	114½
Demand, Singapore	111½
Demand, Batavia	150
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	—
On Bangkok	80¾
Sovereign	Nom. 7.50
Gold leaf per Tael	
Bar Silver, ready	35¼
forward	34¾
Bank of England rates	5%
New York/London	4.84¾

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

H'kong 50 ct. pieces	3/10% pm.
10 "	1/2% pm.
5 "	1/8% pm.
Canton sub. coins	17.3/5% dis.

Hongkong Feb. 1, 1922.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

Baily, from Oshkoshivis.

Fearnley c/o Wardley, from London.

M. E. F. AIREY,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, Jan. 26. 1922.

WEATHER REPORT.

Feb. 1d. 12h. 13m.—Pressure has decreased moderately from Shanghai to Haiphong and increased moderate over Japan.

The anticyclone has weakened and moved eastward. It is now central over the sea of Japan.

Fresh monsoon may be expected along the S.E. Coast of China and moderate monsoon over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.06 inch. Total since January 1st. 2.65 inches, against an average of 1.51 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, moderate; overcast, fog.
2 Formosa Channel	N.E. winds fresh.
3 South coast of China between H.K. & Lamocks.	The same as No. 1
4 South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan.	The same as No. 1

T. F. CLAXTON, Director
H.K. Observatory, Feb. 1, 1922.

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous Day 8 p.m.	on date 8 a.m.	on date 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.10	30.07	30
Temperature	56	59	
Humidity	84	89	
Wind Direction	E.	E.	CA
Wind Force	5	3	
Weather	o	o	
Rain	0.12	0.00	0

Highest open air Temperature on the 31st
Lowest open air Temperature on the 1st

T. F. CLAXTON, Director
H.K. Observatory, Feb. 1.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director
H.K. Observatory, Feb. 1, 1922.

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